POLICE REPORT

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OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1920

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No. 8880-C of 1921.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., O.B.E., M.L.C.,
Acting Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona :

To

J. CRERAR, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 10th September 1921.

Subject :—Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1920.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1920, with the following accompaniments :—

Submission of the Report.

Statement A, Parts I and II.
Statement B, Parts I and II.
Statements C, D, E, and,
Quinquennial Statement F.

The Railway and Divisional Reports were received on the undermentioned dates :—

G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways ..	12th March 1921.
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	27th April 1921.
Central Division (advance copies of statements only)..	16th May 1921.
Sind (advance copies of statements only) ..	16th May1921.
Northern Division (advance copies of statements only)..	19th May 1921.
Southern Division	23rd May 1921.
Advance copy of the Sind Deputy Inspector-General's report	6th June 1921.
Central Division (Review) ..	15th June 1921.
Northern Division (Review) ..	18th June 1921.
Sind Commissioner's Review ..	22nd June 1921.

2. Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. The Deputy Inspectors-General were :—

Charge.

Criminal Investigation Department.	Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., from 1st January 1920 to 28th April 1920.
	Mr. R. L. McCulloch, from 29th April 1920 to 31st December 1920.
Northern Range	Mr. H. R. Hume.

Southern Range	Mr. R. P. Lambert, from 1st January 1920 to 20th May 1920.
	Mr. E. E. Turner, from 21st May 1920 to 30th June 1920.
	Mr. W. C. Holman, from 1st July 1920 to 31st December 1920.
Sind	Mr. E. H. Ingle, from 1st January 1920 to 28th September 1920.
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney, from 29th September 1920 to 31st December 1920.

Similar details regarding the district charges will be found stated in the Divisional Commissioners' reports. It will be noticed that changes in the personnel of the district gazetted officers took place in almost every district. These numerous changes were due to the abnormal number of officers proceeding on leave, the natural result of the suspension of leave during the period of the War.

Total reported crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 121,804 against 126,334 in 1919—a decrease of 4,530 cases under all classes. Taking Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases separately, both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was a decrease of 5,138 cases under the former and an increase of 608 cases under the latter head as compared with the figures of the previous year. Under cognizable crime there was a decrease of 4,669 cases, while non-cognizable crime increased by 139 cases. The decrease under cognizable cases was distributed all over the Presidency, the Central Division returning a decrease of 1,589, Sind of 1,351, the Southern Division of 879, the Railways of 657 and the Northern Division of 193. As regards non-cognizable crime, the Central and the Southern Divisions returned increases of 2,351 and 307 cases respectively; while the Northern Division, Sind and the Railways respectively showed decreases of 1,108, 1,397 and 14 cases.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was:—

1916	..	117,862.
1917	..	112,308.
1918	..	109,867.
1919	..	126,334.
1920	..	121,804.

The figure for the year under report, though smaller than that for 1919, was still much higher than the figure for any one of the 3 years—1916, 1917 or 1918.

Statement A—Part I—Police cognizable cases reported.

4. The undermentioned table shows the distribution among the Divisions and Railways of the reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the previous four years:—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railway.	Total.
1916	6,248	7,621	4,277	10,702	1,655	30,503
1917	5,848	9,341	4,495	10,060	1,545	31,289
1918	6,436	11,553	4,861	11,935	2,550	37,335
1919	6,987	13,893	5,984	13,011	4,753	44,628
1920	6,423	11,520	5,202	11,809	4,052	39,006

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (Classes I to VI) were:—

1916	..	32,893.
1917	..	33,668.
1918	..	39,311.
1919	..	47,069.
1920	..	41,406.

The figure for 1920 is satisfactory in so far as it shows a decrease as compared with that for 1919, but it is still abnormally high.

The decrease of 5,663 cases in 1920 over the figure for the previous year was shared by all the Divisions, Sind and Railways as under :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
Northern Division	—564	—124	—688
Central Division	—2,373	+200	—2,173
Southern Division	—782	—120	—902
Sind	—1,202	—33	—1,235
Presidency Railways ..	—701	+36	—665
	—5,622	—41	—5,663

The returns of the districts of offences under the Indian Penal Code show that, except in Satara, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Nawabshah and Dharwar which have returned increases of 99, 49, 40, 22 and 13 cases respectively, all districts and railways have contributed to the improvement. The most marked decreases were in Poona (1,001), B. B. and C. I. Railway (663), Larkana (580), Nasik (490), East Khandesh (471), Thana (331), and Belgaum (305).

As regards Class VI, 12 districts have returned increases, and the others decreases, the most noticeable increase being in Satara (112) and the most marked decrease in Kaira (130).

Reported serious crime.

5. The following comparative statement shows the numbers of the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1920 and in the preceding four years :—

Forms of crime.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
1. Murder	423	441	477	490	499
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	212	210	241	214	236
3. Dacoities	136	147	406	393	377
4. Robberies	552	548	689	817	755
5. House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	8,239	8,928	10,675	11,957	9,912
6. Thefts (including cattle thefts) ..	13,788	13,777	17,295	21,692	18,027
7. Receiving stolen property	812	844	919	1,380	1,311
Total ..	24,162	24,895	30,702	36,943	31,117

As compared with the figures for 1919, serious crime shows a substantial decrease both in the aggregate and as regards serious offences against property, viz., dacoities, robberies, house-breaking and thefts. The number of serious offences against the person, however, was the highest recorded during the quinquennium. This is a form of crime over which the Police can exercise little or no control.

The cases reported during 1920 shown in the above table were distributed between the Divisions, Sind and the Railways of the Presidency proper as under :—

Divisions.	Murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Northern Division	178	125	133	1,905	2,024	133
Central Division	179	149	363	3,420	4,783	383
Southern Division	140	76	161	1,489	2,008	140
Sind	232	24	88	2,982	5,670	610
Presidency Railways	6	3	10	116	3,542	45
Total ..	735	377	755	9,912	18,027	1,311

Reverting to the general decrease in reported crime, the decrease on the Railways mainly occurred on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is attributed to the system introduced during the year on that railway of locking waggons. A really satisfactory solution of the problem of preventing and detecting crime on railways may be found as the outcome of the deliberations of the Railway Police Committee, which recently held its sittings at important centres all over India. As regards the general

decrease in crime in the districts, the improvement was largely due to the relief of the economic stress which prevailed in the previous year. The monsoon of 1919 was favourable and, although the rains failed in 1920, the effect of this failure was not severely felt during the year under report. In certain district reports, contributory reasons which operated to bring about the improvement have been specified. For instance, in Poona, Nasik and Belgaum, a reduction in the number of Military followers due to demobilization is mentioned ; in East and West Khandesh, the rounding up of certain gangs of dacoits ; and in Kolaba, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara, the free use of chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. The only increase calling for comment, appertained to the Satara District (*viz.*, 211 cases). The local officers attribute it partly to better registration and partly to the effects of the famine of 1919, which continued to affect a large proportion of the population in the district during the year under report.

The reasons put forward for the general fall in crime may be regarded as explanatory. As regards the increase in the Satara District, it is significant to note that it synchronises with the decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code from 226 in 1919 to 115 in the year under report. It is not unreasonable to presume that there would have been a decrease in crime had better use been made of the salutary provisions of this chapter.

Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per thousand of the population.

6. A statement showing the incidence by districts, per thousand of the population, of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code and of the principal classes of serious crime for 1920 is subjoined.

Similar figures for other Presidencies for 1920 are not available. Taking, however, the statistics for 1919, the figures of the incidence, per mille of the population, of cognizable crime reported in 1918—1919 under Classes I to V in the Presidencies and Provinces in India were as under :—

	1918.	1919.
(1) Central Provinces	3·54	4·61
(2) Burma	3·82	4·49
(3) North West Frontier Provinces	2·37	2·87
(4) United Provinces	2·48	2·68
(5) Bombay	1·99	2·37
(6) Bengal	1·80	1·99
(7) Assam	1·73	1·92
(8) Bihar and Orissa	1·26	1·89
(9) Punjab	1·65	1·80
(10) Madras	1·39	1·59

These figures would indicate that in 1919 there was a general increase in crime all over India over the figures of 1918. Burma was the most criminal and Bihar and Orissa the least criminal province in 1918. In 1919 the Central Provinces deprived Burma of her unenviable place at the head of the list, while Madras displaced Bihar and Orissa at the other end of the list. Bombay continued to occupy the position held in 1918, namely half way down the list.

The following table shows the incidence, per mille of the population, of important offences :—

	Murder.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Burglaries.	Thefts.	Receiving stolen property.	Total important crime.
Bombay	·026	·011	·021	·043	·638	1·687	·073	1·973
Bengal	·010	·007	·016	·012	1·001	·700	·038	1·787
Madras	·025	·008	·025	·033	·410	·816	·021	1·342
Central Provinces ..	·021	·007	·013	·036	1·659	2·402	·020	4·161
Punjab	·029	·023	·007	·018	·733	·489	·117	·142
United Provinces ..	·019	·010	·032	·019	1·387	·889	·058	2·423
Burma	·064	·013	·033	·090	·676	2·104	·019	2·997
Bihar and Orissa ..	·008	·006	·021	·008	·849	·770	·050	·171
Assam	·009	·014	·005	·005	·772	·686	·070	1·564
North West Frontier Provinces	·256	·105	·214	·084	·744	·622	·119	·213

The above statistics show that, as compared with other provinces, the Bombay Presidency occupied the 4th place in respect of total serious crime while, except in regard to burglaries, in connection with which it stood as low as the last but one, its position in respect to various forms of serious crime varied between 3rd and 5th.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the armed and mounted police whose ordinary duties are not concerned with the investigation of crime, the following shows the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1919 per policeman :—

(1)	Bihar and Orissa	4·82
(2)	Burma	3·44
(3)	Central Provinces	3·37
(4)	United Provinces	3·30
(5)	Assam	3·26
(6)	Bengal	3·25
(7)	Bombay	2·30
(8)	Punjab	2·00
(9)	Madras	1·87
(10)	North West Frontier Provinces	1·22

In working out similar figures for 1918, offences under Class VI were included. As pointed out at the time, however, the figures of miscellaneous crime (class VI) showed so large a variation from Province to Province as to deprive a comparison of any real significance. In Bengal, for instance, offences reported under this class in 1919 were 19,042, in Madras 105,733, while in the same year the number of such offences in Bombay was 2,441 only. This class of offence has therefore been excluded this year and the comparison has been made on offences under the Indian Penal Code only.

It will be observed that the Bombay Presidency, which stood 9th in 1918 on the ratio based on offences of all classes, occupied the 7th position in 1919 on the proportion based on Indian Penal Code cases only. When the schemes now maturing for replacing constables on certain duties by a smaller number of head constables are fully brought into operation, the ratio in this Presidency will approach closely to that in Bengal and will be considerably ahead of that for Madras.

Criminal statistics for England and Wales for 1918 were received towards the end of the year 1920. They contain average annual indictable offences for the quinquennium ending with 1918. These figures have been recast, as far as possible, into the forms current in the Presidency and similar figures have been worked out for this Presidency for the purpose of comparison. The following table shows the incidence of crime, per mille of the population, in England and Wales and in the Bombay Presidency, based on the annual averages for the quinquennium 1913—1918 :—

		England and Wales.	Bombay.
(1)	Total reported crime	2·35	1·72
(2)	Total important crime	2·04	1·37
(3)	Murders	·003	·023
(4)	Attempt at murder and culpable homicide	·005	·011
(5)	Dacoities and robberies	·003	·043
(6)	Burglaries	·260	·447
(7)	Thefts	1·71	·78
(8)	Receiving stolen property	·059	·043

It will be observed that in England and Wales reported crime, both ordinary and serious, is proportionately much heavier than in the Bombay Presidency, whereas in respect of violent crime and burglaries, the Bombay Presidency compares less favourably.

The ratio of reported crime per policeman works out to 1·51 in England and Wales as against 1·26 in the Bombay Presidency.

Turning to the incidence of crime for the year under report in the Presidency inclusive of Sind, the incidence of total reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, per mille of the population, was 2·083 for the whole Presidency, that for Sind being practically double that for the Presidency proper, viz., 3·361 as compared with 1·788. Practically the same proportion exists in respect of total serious crime also, the incidence being 2·734 for Sind and 1·414 for the Presidency proper. In the Presidency proper Poona continued to be the most criminal (2·612) and Ratnagiri the least criminal district (·396). In Sind the corresponding districts were Karachi (4·594) and Upper Sind Frontier (1·779).

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

7. Cases for disposal, inclusive of cases pending from previous year, were as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1919	51,248	2,652	53,900
1920	46,393	2,640	49,033

The number of cases in which the police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,761 against 3,240 in 1919. 46,272 cases remained for investigation against 50,660 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 5·63 against 6·01 in 1919 and 7 in 1918. The variation has been brought about by the Northern and Central Divisions, where perecentage of such cases has dropped from 6·59 and 7·83 to 4·46 and 6·74 respectively.

Excluded cases.

8. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or fact was 9,504 as against 9,469 in 1919. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal was 19·00 in 1918, 17·57 in 1919 and 19·38 in the year under report. An examination of the figures according to Divisions and Railways shows that while the proportion of excluded cases remained practically stationary in Sind and on the Railways, (19·11 and 4·58 per cent against 19·44 and 4·18 per cent.) and slightly increased in the Northern Division (18·26 per cent. against 17·11 per cent.), the increase in the remaining two divisions was considerable, namely 4·34 per cent. in the Southern Division and 3·75 per cent. in the Central Division, the percentages being 26·64 and 22·27 as against 22·30 and 18·52 respectively. This increase is shared by all the districts in the Central and Southern Divisions except Satara and Bijapur.

Maliciously false cases.

9. Of the excluded cases mentioned above, 1,587 cases were classed as being maliciously false as against 1,784 in the preceding year—a decrease of 197 cases. The figures for the five years 1916 to 1920 were :—

1916	.. 1,379
1917	.. 1,393
1918	.. 1,496
1919	.. 1,784
1920	.. 1,587

The percentage of maliciously false cases to cases for disposal for the above years were :—

1916	.. 3·06
1917	.. 3·63
1918	.. 3·37
1919	.. 3·31
1920	.. 3·23

Thus, in proportion to the crime for disposal, the number of such cases remained practically stationary during the quinquennium.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 316 cases during the year, 104 ending in conviction, while 110 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 19·91

against 20·96 in 1919 and 24·79 in 1918. The percentage of convictions to such cases tried during the last quinquennium were :—

1916	..	63·47
1917	..	54·58
1918	..	54·50
1919	..	63·5
1920	..	50·48

There was a further drop in the proportion of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of cases returned as maliciously false when compared with the percentages for the two previous years. The decrease occurred entirely in the Central and Southern Divisions, where, as will be seen from paragraph 8 above, excluded cases showed considerable increases and where, therefore, an increase and not a decrease in the total prosecutions should have ensued.

The convictions of the authors of false complaints in 1920 stood also at the lowest figure during the last quinquennium. All three divisions and Sind show a falling off as the following percentages of cases convicted to cases tried will show :—

	1919.	1920.
Northern Division	62·	52·72
Central Division	60·95	51·16
Southern Division	63·26	46·66
Sind	71·87	48·57

The Commissioners, Northern and Central Divisions, have made no comments upon this point but the Commissioner, Southern Division, has stated—

"Nor were the results of prosecutions very satisfactory ; for instance in Belgaum, only one conviction was obtained in 8 cases. But as the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, observes the spirit of faction which leads to false complaints also leads to prosecutions for the making of the complaints proving abortive, since the parties often compromise and spoil the case before a conviction can be obtained."

The Deputy Inspector General for Sind has observed—

"I am afraid this bad result is a good deal due to the poor stamp of officers we have got at present in the prosecuting line. In all cases District Superintendents of Police consult their prosecuting inspectors before launching a case under section 211 or 182, Indian Penal Code. Of course a certain number of cases fail through the witnesses turning but I do not suppose that this was more so this year than in former years."

It would appear advisable that careful attention would be paid to this unsatisfactory aspect of the year's working. The tendency to make maliciously false complaints will inevitably increase with the immunity of the complainants from conviction. It would be interesting to know, also, whether deterrent sentences were inflicted in such cases as terminated in the conviction of the false complainant.

Apart altogether from the annoyance and harassment caused by such complaints to innocent persons, the time and energy wasted by the Police in the investigation of the cases is by no means inconsiderable.

Vexatious complaints.

10. The provision of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which compensation may be awarded by the Magistracy to persons against whom maliciously false complaints have been laid was applied in 244 cases in the year against 298 in 199 and 215 in 1918. The total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 7,950 against Rs. 8,542 in 1919 and Rs. 6,173 in 1918. This year the Central Division heads the list as regards the number of cases in which this section was applied (91) and Sind as regards the amount awarded (Rs. 2,864) while the Southern Division stands at the bottom in regards to both cases (35) and the amount awarded (Rs. 1,241).

Complaints are again made that the Magistracy are slow to take advantage of this section. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has remarked—

"There is a great reluctance on the part of the subordinate Magistracy in applying this section, in spite of repeated admonitions."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has stated—

"The failure of the Magistrates to use section 250 more frequently and to impose heavier compensation under it is again commented on by the police officers. There can be little doubt that the compensation awarded is insufficient; but as has been pointed out the remedy to some extent lies with the police."

The Commissioner in Sind has observed—

"The reluctance of subordinate Magistrates to apply the section is probably due more to laziness than any other cause. It would be a good thing if District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates were to scrutinize regularly a certain proportion of the orders of discharge passed by the courts subordinate to them with a special view to satisfying themselves that omission to take action under section 250 was justified."

Pending cases.

11. There were 6,770 cases pending at the close of the year as against 7,244 in 1919, showing a decrease of 474 cases. Of these 6,770 cases, 2,276 were pending with the police and 4,494 with the Magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under :—

1916	.. 11·53
1917	.. 12·37
1918	.. 14·54
1919	.. 13·44
1920	.. 13·80

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

12. Eliminating "excluded" and "pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 32,534 cases against 36,939 for 1919—a decrease of 4,405 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years, ending with the year under report, follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1918	27,579	1,676	29,255
1919	34,788	2,151	36,939
1920	30,452	2,082	32,534

The decrease of 4,405 cases was distributed all over the Presidency—the Central Division returning the greatest decrease, viz., 1,653 cases. The Southern Division showed a decrease of 997, the Northern Division a decrease of 768, Sind a decrease of 531 and the Presidency Railways a decrease of 456 cases. An examination of the variations of crime under the several classes shows that, with the exception of classes II and IV (serious and minor offences against person) which return increases of 206 and 43 respectively, all other classes show decreases, those in classes V and III (minor offences against property and serious offences against person and property) being considerable, namely, 2,635 and 1,874 cases, respectively.

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the three years ending with the year under report, are given below :—

Year	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1918	340	227	358	9,236	13,056	700
1919	377	403	507	10,583	17,567	1,009
1920	377	284	436	8,848	14,842	1,001

Taking the figures by divisions, there was an increase of 10 cases of murder in the Central Division and 9 in Sind and a decrease of 11 in the Southern Division, 7 in the Northern Division and 1 on the Railways, as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

True dacoities decreased from 403 in 1919 to 284 in 1920. Except the Presidency Railways, which have returned an increase of 4, all the divisions and Sind show decreases, *viz.*, Central Division 102, Southern Division 16, Sind 3 and Northern Division 2. The decrease was most noticeable in East Khandesh (from 62 to 32), West Khandesh (from 40 to 22) and Poona (from 32 to 7).

The number of robberies also decreased from 507 in 1919 to 436 in the year under report. The Northern Division showed an increase of 8 cases, while other divisions returned decreases, *viz.*, Southern Division 40, Sind 22, Central Division 11 and Railways 6. The decrease was most marked in Belgaum (from 40 to 11).

The cases of house-breaking and theft totalled 8,848 against 10,583 in 1919. The decrease was general Central Division 764, Southern Division 386, Northern Division 376, Sind 200 and Railways 9. The districts returning the largest decreases were Nasik (from 915 to 711) and Poona (from 836 to 614).

There was a decrease of 2,725 cases in thefts (including cattle thefts), the totals for the years being 14,842 for 1920 and 17,567 for 1919. The decrease was distributed all over the Presidency, the Central Division contributing 1,125, the Railways 604, the Southern Division 356, the Northern Division 344 and Sind 296. The decreases were most prominent on the B. B. &. C. I. Railway (from 2,043 to 1,611), Poona (from 1,624 to 1,207) and East Khandesh (from 701 to 458).

True cases of receiving stolen property numbered 1,001 against 1,009 in 1919. Sind, Railways and Northern Division returned decreases of 38, 23 and 9 respectively, whereas the Central Division showed an increase of 50 and the Southern Division an increase of 12.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

13. Concurrently with the decrease in the number of reported cases and cases for disposal, there was a decrease of 1,696 in the number of undetected cases. The figures compared with those of the preceding two years are as under :—

1918	,,	..	12,927
1919	,,	..	16,458
1920	,,	..	14,762

The decrease was distributed over the entire Presidency and was most marked in the Central Division (654 cases), which was followed by the Railways with 467 cases, Sind with 305 cases, the Northern Division with 139 cases and the Southern Division with 131 cases.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentages of undetected cases to real cases disposed of, according to the several divisions of the Presidency :—

Divisions.	Real cases disposed of in 1920.	Undetected cases in 1920.	Percentage.				
			1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Northern Division ..	5,542	2,148	34·49	33·28	36·66	36·24	38·75
Central Division ..	9,499	4,069	38·27	42·49	46·64	42·35	42·83
Southern Division ..	3,647	1,171	22·18	24·97	26·01	28·03	32·10
Sind	9,526	4,975	46·30	48·70	55·34	52·50	52·22
Railways	4,320	2,399	31·97	23·67	37·32	60·00	55·55
Total ..	32,534	14,762	37·74	38·92	44·18	44·55	45·37

The above figures include undetected cases under class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) cases only, the percentages of undetected cases to true cases disposed of were as under :—

	1919.	1920.
Northern Division	41·19	43·55
Central Division	43·61	45·22
Southern Division	29·80	33·88
Sind	54·47	53·66
Railways	62·48	59·03
Total ..	46·92	47·92

There were comparatively fewer undetected cases in the year under report in Sind and on the Railways than in the preceding year, while the reverse was the case in the three Divisions of the Presidency proper. The Southern Division, as usual, returned smallest number and the railways the highest number of such cases during the year. Examining the number of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code by districts, the highest percentage of undetected crime in the Presidency proper was once again on the B. B. and C. I. Railway (72·45), followed by Poona with 51·12, Kaira with 48·90 and the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways with 48·25. In Sind, the Riverain with 68·67, Hyderabad with 64·97 and the Railway with 59·23 returned the highest percentages. The lowest percentage was once more obtained by Kanara (14·76), Thana coming next with 26·92.

The percentage of undetected cases on the railways has dropped, yet it is still deplorably high. As remarked last year, the high proportion of undetected cases on the railways is due to special causes, namely, to the registration, as thefts, of a large number of cases which formerly were classed as "missing goods" cases. These cases are extraordinarily difficult of detection and little improvement can be hoped for until the whole system of watch and ward on the Railways is remodelled with a view to ensuring more frequent checking and the prompter reporting of losses.

In commenting on the undetected cases, the Commissioners, Northern and Central Divisions, have quoted the following observations of the District Superintendents of Police, Broach and Sholapur, and have added that these observations apply in a greater or lesser degree to other districts in their divisions. The District Superintendent of Police, Broach, writes :—

> "This comparatively high percentage of undetected cases is attributable to the low standard of detective ability on the part of investigating officers and an almost entire lack of co-operation on the part of the people. Another contributory cause which may, I think, be mentioned is that sub-inspectors are engaged to a certain extent on work connected with political propaganda and agitation. This is increasing month by month and the brunt of it naturally falls on the shoulders of the local sub-inspector. Crime and other miscellaneous work naturally suffer to some little degree as this special work can hardly be undertaken by officers of a lower grade."

The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, remarks :—

> "Unless the public help the police, improvement in the percentage of undetected cases, will be difficult. In addition to being neutral and apathetic as before, we now have the difficulty of non-co-operation and open refusal of some of the public to give any assistance help or even to allow others to do so. Non-co-operation added to the natural dislike of persons to go to courts has a very serious effect in detecting offences and bringing offenders to justice."

There is much weight in the above observations. The laws in force in India have been based on the English model, on the somewhat erroneous assumption that the "man in the street" is actively on the side of law and order against the criminal. In the past one of the most formidable obstacles to successful police work in India has been the apathy of the public and the absence of public spirit as it exists in England. To this obstacle has now to be added the spirit of non-co-operation, either in its acute or sub-conscious form, which throws the police more than ever on their own resources. In the circumstances the wonder is, not that the number of undetected cases is so high, but that it is not higher. The explanation lies in the fact that detective ability is inherent in a large number of the Indian serving in the Police.

In last year's report Mr. Robertson discussed at length certain measures calculated to co-ordinate and to improve the detective abilities of the Police. Of these measures two have come into force. His revised rules for the inspection of Police Stations are now being observed as a tentative measure and the introduction of the Head Constable—Constable Scheme, whereby head constables are being substituted for constables, has already been partially achieved. The other measures advocated by Mr. Robertson are undoubtedly calculated to improve the detective ability of the Force, but no real improvement can be looked for until the Police in general and the superior officers in particular are freed from the heavy extra burden of work resulting from the wave of political unrest that has not yet receded from the country. Constructive police work in present conditions is impossible, for few

officers can find the time or the opportunity to inaugurate improvements or to pay due attention to the development of the resources at their disposal.

It is not to be wondered at that, working in such conditions, the police cannot keep up with—far less outstrip—the professional criminal. Crime is a profession and the detection and prevention of crime is equally a profession. But financial stringency precludes the creation of a whole-time body of professional experts to deal with professional crime. We fall back, therefore, on unco-ordinated, individual effort and, too often, the investigation of professional crime is an interlude in the day of heavily over-worked officers. Until it is recognized by those who control the purse-strings that it is false economy to delay facing the inevitable and that the interests of the Public would be better served by the systematic and sustained exertions of a body of trained experts, so long must the Public suffer when abnormal conditions divert the attentions of the general duty Police from the prevention and detection of crime.

Police cases decided by trial.

14. Of 15,011 cases decided by trial, 12,908 ended in conviction compared with 15,341 out of the 17,241 cases tried in 1919. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 85·99 against 88·98 in the previous year under all classes and 84·41 against 87·88 under the Indian Penal Code.

The following figures indicate the success obtained by the Police in the Courts under the most important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1918	75·74	81·11	84·56	89·66	93·17	88·14
1919	77·19	82·66	85·65	89·43	94·44	90·53
1920	73·69	81·98	85·88	89·19	92·86	88·27

In respect of true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1920 and the preceding two years :—

1918	.. 39·24
1919	.. 41·53
1920	.. 39·67

The highest percentage of convictions is once again returned by the Southern Division (48·01) and the lowest by Sind (30·78). The Northern Division shows a percentage of 47·99, the Central Division of 44·25 and the Railways of 31·5.

The percentage of the Presidency exclusive of Sind stands at 43·35 against 43·91 in 1919, 43·03 in 1918.

Sessions cases.

15. A total of 1,086 cases, inclusive of pending cases of the previous year, was committed to the Sessions Courts against 1,095 cases in 1919. Out of the 857 trials concluded, 615 ended in conviction as compared with 907 trials concluded in 1919 with 682 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 71·76 against 75·19 in 1919. Of the remaining cases committed to Sessions, 242 ended in acquittal or discharge while 226 were pending at the end of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to cases tried was returned by the Northern Division, *viz.*, 77·34, against 74·0 in 1919. Similar percentages from the Central Division, Southern Division, Sind, and Railways were 76·22, 73·81, 61·54 and 59·09 against 75·36, 76·0, 74·05 and 94·44 respectively in 1919. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind stood at 75·31 against 75·66 in 1919. The deterioration on the Railways was very marked, the percentage having dropped from 94·44 to 59·09 in the year under report.

Both Railways are responsible for the falling off, the percentages having fallen from 85·71 to 50 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and from 100 to 62·5 on the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways. None of the Superintendents has offered any explanation.

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 2,330 in 1920 against 2,360 in 1919, giving a slight decrease of 30 cases. Of the 2,330 cases, 1,744 were brought to trial and 1,691 ended in conviction against 1,835 and 1,792 respectively in 1919. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 96·96 against 97·65 in 1919 and 95·59 in 1918.

Cognizable Crime; direct cases.

17. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police during the year under report was 7,781 against 6,787 in 1919 and 5,936 in 1918. 3,876 or 49·81 per cent. of the cases, ended in conviction against 3,461 or 50·99 per cent. in 1919 and 3,193 or 53·79 per cent. in 1918.

Statement A—Part II persons in police cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 33,703 against 39,595 in 1919 and 33,455 in 1918. The decrease of 5,892 in the number of arrests during the year under report corresponded with the decrease in crime.

Inclusive of the persons concerned in pending cases of the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 41,296 as compared with 47,066 in 1919 and 37,264 in 1918. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 733 against 1,014 in 1919 and 710 in 1918, a percentage of 2·17 on the total of persons arrested as compared with 2·56 in 1919 and 2·12 in 1918. Of the number for disposal, 33,055 persons were placed before the courts during the year and 19,910 were convicted giving a percentage of 60·23 against 64·92 in 1919 and 64·58 in 1918. The percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind separately for the year under report were 65·13 and 47·43 respectively, against 68·82 and 54·02 in 1919. The falling off in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried is shared by all the Divisions, Sind and Railways as shown below :—

	1919.	1920.
Northern Division	64·92	61·15
Central Division	71·09	69·24
Southern Division	64· 2	55·61
Sind	54·02	47·43
Railways	82·10	80·55

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code alone was for the whole Presidency 57·80 against 62·85 in 1919 and 62·33 in 1918. For the year under report the percentages under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper and Sind were 62·68 and 45·66 against 66·85 and 52·0 respectively ; at the end of the year there were 6,845 persons awaiting trial against 7,440 in 1919 and 7,356 in 1918.

Except the Commissioner, Southern Division, none of the Commissioners has commented on the decrease in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried. The comments of the Commissioner, Southern Division, reproduced below, would, however, appear to apply with equal force in the case of other Divisions also :—

> " But the lack of assistance from the public commented upon last year by Mr. Mountford was even more apparent this year than before. In some places it was due to direct hostility to Government and desire to obstruct its Officers. * * * A more widespread and serious obstacle is the spirit of indifference which prevents the people from doing anything to help and fear of incurring private enmity is also a factor.
>
> " * * * The inevitable occupation of the Police in other work and the poor detective ability were doubtless also responsible for the poor results."

19. The total number of non-cognizable crimes was 72,617 against 72,478 showing a slight increase of 139. There was an increase in the Central Division of 2,351 cases and in the Southern Division of 307 cases and a decrease elsewhere—Sind 1·397, Northern Division 1,108 and Railways 14. The total cases for disposal numbered 76,817 against 75,586 in 1919. Of the former, 51,089 cases were tried against 50,914 in the year before. Of these 38,998 ended in conviction or 50·76 per cent. of the total cases for disposal against 39,460 cases convicted or a percentage of 52·20 in 1919. Out of the cases for disposal, 13,835 were of "voluntarily causing hurt" as against 13,200 in the preceding year.

Statement B—Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

In respect of the increase in the Southern Division, the Commissioner has observed as under :—

> "The large number dismissed without trial indicates that many trivial complaints were made, which were compromised before hearing could begin. More careful investigation and the exclusion of petty complaints by the Magistrate seems called for."

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases, who appeared before the Courts during 1920 was 1,18,475 against 1,12,841 in 1919; of the former 7,027, against 6,235 in the previous year, were discharged after appearance without trial. 74,973 were tried, 46,885 were convicted and 28,088 were discharged or acquitted, against 71,741, 46,681 and 25,060 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts were 62·53 and 39·57 against 65·07 and 41·37 respectively in 1919.

Statement B—Part II—persons in non-cognizable cases.

21. The value of property stolen during 1920 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 25,28,334 against Rs. 35,20,384 in 1919 and Rs. 20,85,708 in 1918. The value of property recovered was Rs. 8,65,124 as compared with Rs. 9,37,605 in 1919, and Rs. 7,06,691 in 1918. The percentage of property stolen to property recovered as worked out on the new method indicated in the last report was 40·03 against 37·45 or about 3 per cent. more than in the year before. The following table shows similar percentages for 1919 and 1920 for Divisions, Sind and Railways :—

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

	1919.	1920
Northern Division	24·21	24·91
Central Division	47·84	49·93
Southern Division	58·4	56·28
Sind	29·16	36·39
Railways	29·46	32·17

The recoveries effected in the Southern Division (though slightly less than in in 1919) and in the Central Division may be noted as being satisfactory. The improvement obtained in this respect by Sind and Railways was also noticeable. As regards the very low percentage in the Northern Division, the Commissioner has observed that, except in the case of Kaira in none of the district reports has any explanation been offered for such small recoveries. The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, writes :—

> "Recovery of stolen property is rendered very difficult in this district where the criminal classes (Dharalas and Waghries) which themselves comprise about 44 per cent. of the total population are assisted by numbers of educated Patidars."

Speaking generally, the causes which operate to swell the number of undetected cases, which I have enumerated in paragraph 13 above, operated with equal force on the proportion of property recovered. A close study of the figures in this paragraph should convince even the most conservative that the time has come to systematize and improve our organization for dealing with the professional criminal who is responsible for the bulk of the property stolen.

22. The following comparative table furnishes the detailed information in respect of proceedings taken under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Preventive action.

Divisions.		No. of persons proceeded against.	No. ordered to furnish security.	No. who furnished security.	No. released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	No. who went to jail in default of security.	No. of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division	1919 ..	931	756	570	13	173	68	81·09
	1920 ..	1,047	779	560	60	159	102	74·40
Central Division	1919 ..	1,303	986	397	2	587	129	75·67
	1920 ..	946	667	345	..	322	130	70·50
Southern Division	1919 ..	611	413	300	1	212	52	67·59
	1920 ..	711	330	221	..	109	222	46·41
Sind	1919 ..	1,261	816	271	..	545	188	64·71
	1920 ..	1,344	761	177	..	584	387	56·62
Railways in the Presidency	1919 ..	107	93	43	..	50	7	86·91
	1920 ..	137	50	11	..	39	62	36·49
Total	1919 ..	4 213	3,064	1,581	16	1 467	444	72·72
	1920 ..	4,185	2,587	1,314	60	1,213	903	61·81

The number of persons proceeded against during the year under report for the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, was less by 28 than in the year before. Except in the Central Division, where there was a substantial decrease, all Divisions, Sind and the Railways returned increases, the most noticeable increase being in the Northern Division.

The decrease in the Central Division in the number of persons proceeded against is shared by all districts except East Khandesh, which shows an increase. With regard to the general decrease, the Commissioner, Central Division, has stated :—

> " In so far as this decrease is due to the increased control obtained over the criminal classes by other means, *e.g.*, by orders and settlements under the Criminal Tribes Act, it is a matter for congratulation. But the excuse quoted in one of the reports that the Sub-Inspectors could not find time for this very important branch of their work raises the doubt whether it has received sufficient attention during the past year and whether other District Superintendents of Police might with advantage follow the example of the District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has, in regard to the increase in his division, remarked :—

> " The rise in the number of persons thus ' chaptered ' is mainly due to an increase in the number of persons prosecuted in Ahmedabad from 120 to 225 and in the Panch Mahals from 21 to 88. In the Panch Mahals the increase is due to a number of persons having been prosecuted under the Security Sections in connection with the railway thefts as habitual receivers of stolen property. It is a great pity that Kaira did not show some activity in this direction. "

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has stated :—

> " The figures show that the chapter was more vigorously used, but the results were not always commensurate. "

The Commissioner in Sind considers the results obtained by the Sind Police as satisfactory on the whole and that the provisions of the law, have, generally speaking, been judiciously and carefully utilized.

The increase on the Railways was fairly satisfactory.

Next as regards the success obtained in the courts, the percentage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against has considerably fallen in the year under report as compared with the preceding year. No adverse inference can however be drawn, considering that the number of persons pending at the close of 1920 was more than double the number in 1919.

Criminal classes. Wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies.

23. In the Ahmedabad district two gangs, one of Chhoras and the other of Bauriahs, were noticed; the former was bound over under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and the latter was being dealt with under section 400, Indian Penal Code, at the close of the year.

Ten foreigners were arrested in the Kaira district, of whom 8 were convicted and sentenced under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, while the cases against the remaining two were pending with the Magistrate.

In Broach a gang of Chharas was noticed and prosecuted. Failing to furnish security the members were sent to jail.

The Ahmednagar district was as usual infested by wandering gangs of Mang Garudis, Phase Pardhis, Kanjars, etc., from adjoining territory.

In East Khandesh, a large number of Pathans visited the district who were closely watched by the Police. Gangs of Waddars, Takkaries and Pardeshis also visited the district and committed housebreaking and thefts. The members of the last mentioned gang were captured and sentenced, while some of the first two have also been arrested and action under section 401 is being taken against them.

The Sinhast fair in Nasik attracted numbers of Bhamptas and Bauriahs, who committed petty thefts of jewellery, clothes, etc., belonging to pilgrims.

In the Poona district, the Ramoshis from Phaltan State and Satara district referred to in last year's report were arrested and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Some Mangs from the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts and from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territories committed a number of burglaries in and around Poona. Eight of these have been arrested and are under trial.

In the Satara district 34 persons belonging to local and wandering criminal tribes were convicted and sentenced.

Some gangs of Haranshikaris, Mang Garudis and Iranis were noticed by the Belgaum Police.

In the Dharwar district, the Police had to watch gangs of Korchas, Waddars, Haranshikaris, Ghantichors, Talwar and Gujarati Bhats.

A gang of Iranis visited the Kolaba district and was carefully watched till it left the district.

A gang of Mang Garudis was arrested in the Ratnagiri district and the members of which it was composed were convicted and sentenced for committing dacoities.

Sind.—In connection with the criminal tribes in Sind, the Deputy Inspector General of Police writes :—

> "It has been the custom in former years to say there is no professional crime in Sind, but I think this is wrong. The systematic way in which cattle are stolen, and passed from one receiver to another from one end of the Province to another, clearly shows that the cattle thief makes a profession of this means of livelihood.
>
> "Steps have been taken to bring some of the worst of the tribes addicted to this sort of crime under the Criminal Tribes Act. Mr. Starte visited Sind after the end of the year under report, and I have not received his report yet.
>
> "Two settlements of Jagiranis were opened at Dubar in the Sukkur district during the year. This tribe has already been declared a criminal tribe, but action against them has been taken under Regulation XII of 1827, and I am afraid that, except as regards thefts from running trains, the results have not been very successful.
>
> "The khushks of Kandiaro taluka and the Jokhias and Kirias of Sakrand taluka remained under Police supervision.

"The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, reports that Bauriahs and Sansis continue to visit the district, but the police are beginning to realize their danger, and looking after them better. In Hyderabad Town he complains of Pardesi servants of the Hindu gentlemen. It is possible that these Pardesis are really 'Pasis' and I am having enquiries made about this.

"The Hur Settlements continued the same as last year, and the Hurs did not give any special trouble. The Commissioner and I are considering whether it is not possible to relax the restrictions at present in force against the Hurs. The problem is a difficult one and requires very careful handling.

"There are a large number of tribes who require to be dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act and on receipt of Mr. Starte's report, necessary steps will be taken. The great difficulty will be to find suitable means of livelihood for the persons confined in Settlements."

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Kaira.—The Criminal Tribes Act remained in force against the Waghries and Dharalas throughout the year. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has furnished the following details of the working of the Act in this district :—

"The number of Waghries giving hazri has decreased by nearly 200. During the year of report only 279 Dharalas were registered and brought on the hazri 170 for correction and 109 for bad character—compared with, 1,132 in 1919. The large decrease is due to the fact that nearly 1,000 Dharalas were exempted from hazri owing to the expiration of the period for which they had been registered. Taken all round, the imposition of the Act has been successful in checking the Waghries. As regards the Dharalas, however, it has to be admitted that the Act has had very little effect which is not surprising when one considers that the Dharalas number 3,00,000 or 43 per cent. of the entire population of the Kaira district. Measures for securing stricter control over Dharalas have been recently submitted to Government."

In Thana district, the Act continued to remain in force against "Fudgudis." At the close of the year, there were 274 Fudgudis registered under the Act. The tribe is very small and confines its activities to two talukas, namely, Mahim and Bassein.

As regards the West Khandesh district, where this Act has been applied to the Mang Garudis the District Magistrate has stated:—"The arrangements under the Criminal Tribes Act for the supervision of the Mang Garudis are unsatisfactory. It will be necessary to form settlements for them."

In Satara district, the Act has been made applicable to Uchlias in 11 villages and to Ramoshis and Mangs of 63 villages. Of the Uchlia families, 25 families, consisting of 115 members were sent to the Gokak Falls Settlements.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.

Sholapur.—The number of inmates in the old and new Settlements at Sholapur rose from 3,491 in 1919 to 3,611 in 1920. They include Kaikadis, Bhamptas, Mang Garudis, Pardhis, Chapparbands and Bhats. In the agricultural Settlement at Hotgi, there were 16 Kaikadis and 19 Haranshikaris as against 13 and 30 respectively in the year before. The Settlement at Barsi now contains 95 Phase Pardhis, of whom 40 men are working in the mills and 55 children work half time in the mills and in the other half attend the school.

The system of providing night guards referred to in last year's report was maintained during the year under report and continued to give satisfaction in preventing the inmates leaving and returning at night.

In 1920, 144 persons in Belgaum, 119 in Bijapur and 125 in Dharwar district were registered under section 5 of the Act, the total number registered being 1,070, 1,721 and 938 respectively. The population of all the Settlements in these districts and in the Kanara district was 7,965, against 5,399 in the preceding year.

In connection with the Settlements in the Southern Division the Commissioner has observed :—

"The improvement in the criminal condition of the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts by the working of the Criminal Tribes Settlement is very striking. A further proof was afforded this year by the greatly improved conduct of the Berads. The behaviour of the men at the Settlements at Khanapur and Dandeli has been very good. In Bijapur there has been some increase in the crime traced to criminal tribes. But this is due to the Lamanis not to the other criminal tribes, whose conduct has shown continued improvement. The falling off among the Lamanis is due to the failure of their crops."

Habitual offenders.

24. During the year under report 3,868 of the 19,910 persons who were convicted were identified as having previous convictions and 1,453 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 4,513, 24,367 and 1,492, respectively in 1919. The highest number of habitual offenders was once more returned by the Central Division (567), which was followed by Sind with 411, the Northern Division with 269, the Southern Division with 184 and the Railways with 22. The number of habituals was most marked in Poona (140), Nawabshah (122), East Khandesh (117), and Sholapur (91).

*Gang Cases.**

In the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, the District Police and the Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 8 gang cases inclusive of cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 2 were classed as non-cognizable while 6 were pending at the end of the year. The number of persons for disposal in these cases was 115, of whom 8 were released without being brought to trial, 15 were concerned in the two cases declared to be non-cognizable, while 87 were pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Investigation Department.

25. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency consisted of 1 Deputy Inspector General, 1 Superintendent, 10 inspectors, 25 sub-inspectors (including 8 shorthand sub-inspectors, sanctioned in Government Order, Finanical Department, No. 361, dated 10th May 1920), 18 head constables and 40 constables. Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was temporarily attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, continued in the Department till 31st July 1920, on which date he proceeded on leave and was subsequently posted to the Sholapur District in connection with the Sholapur Bank cases. In addition, a temporary establishment consisting of 1 Superintendent, 2 inspectors, 1 head constable and 7 constables with one clerk was entertained in connection with Bolshevism. During the year under report the special clerical branch of the Criminal Investigation Department was reorganised with the result that it now consists of 6 hands 1 Office Superintendent and 5 clerks as against 2 clerks permanent and 2 temporary in the year before.

The permanent establishment of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department was 1 Superintendent, 2 inspectors, 6 sub-inspectors, 7 head constables and 1 constable. The temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, which was sanctioned in the preceding year, continued in the year of report also. In addition to this, a temporary staff of 1 inspector and 2 head constables was added in connection with the spread of Bolshevism. A shorthand writer was also entertained as a temporary measure for a period of one year for devising a system of Sindhi shorthand. The incumbent, however, resigned towards the end of the year without achieving the object for which his appointment was sanctioned. Since the close of the year the Sind Criminal Investigation Department and the Karachi Criminal Investigation Department have been amalgamated.

Proposals for the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department for the Presidency proper, which were submitted to Government last year and alluded to in the report for that year, have been shelved for want of funds except in so far as they relate to the reorganization of the staff of shorthand writers. In respect of this item also, the budget provision has been considerably curtailed. Detailed proposals for the utilization of the reduced grant are now before Government and their orders are awaited. As stated in paragraph 13 of the last report the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department is one of the most urgent needs of the Department. The reorganization will be directed mainly towards systematizing crime intelligence with a view to placing in the hands of investigating officers properly collated information of the various kinds of crime prevalent in the various districts, the names and descriptions of individual habitual criminals and the methods employed by each in committing offences.

* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.

With regard to the reorganization of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, the Deputy Inspector General has stated—

> "Until the reorganization scheme which has received the administrative approval of Government is brought into force the Sind Criminal Investigation Department is not in a position to fulfil its responsibilities—criminal, political and statistical—in an adequate manner."

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 68 cases against 163 in 1919 and 106 in 1918. Of the cases for the year under report, 44 were criminal and 24 of a political, quasi-political, or confidential nature, as compared with 135 and 28 in the year before. The number of accused dealt with was 73, of whom 13 were convicted, 11 discharged and 49 were pending trial at the end of the year. Two-hundred and eighty-two public meetings and Conferences were attended by the staff and reports made of the proceedings.

The following were some of the most important cases dealt with :—

I.—Bribery Cases against the Station Master, Alnawar, M. & S. M. Railway.

Alnawar, a small station on the M. & S. M. Railway, had become an important centre for the export of Kanara timber to various parts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Several merchants had fuel and timber depôts at the station, and the Station Master, Govind Sitaram, who had been serving there since 1914, took advantage of the shortage of railway trucks during the war and began levying a tax of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per truck supplied to merchants.

In 1916 an attempt was made by certain contractors to get this grievance removed, but the railway officer who was ultimately deputed to enquire into the allegations against the station master reported in his favour. Thus encouraged, the station master continued his mal-practices with renewed vigour and, at a mild estimate, his takings amounted to Rs. 30,000 a year.

At last one Bomanji Ardeshir Parekh, a fuel contractor to the Hubli Mills, who had been compelled to grease the palm of the station master since November 1918, in order to obtain the trucks upon which his business depended, became disgusted at his ever-increasing demands, approached the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar City, and lodged a complaint against the station master on 5th February 1920, under sections 161 and 384, Indian Penal Code, praying at the same time for the issue of search warrants to attach the private notes kept by the accused regarding payments received and due from various merchants. This was done and the notes secured. Parekh lodged two more complaints against the accused in connection with specific instances of extortion in March 1920. The Court issued process against the accused in the first case and forwarded the last two to the Railway Sub-Inspector, Hubli, for investigation under section 155, Criminal Procedure Code. Parekh was only one of many victims of the station master and as the case was one of public importance, the services of the Criminal Investigation Department were requisitioned in April by the District Magistrate, Dharwar. Inspector C. F. Lokur of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to investigate the matter and completed his enquiries in the two cases referred to above. He submitted his report to the Court, and a further investigation enabled him to expose 11 more cases against the accused of extortion from various contractors. One of the three cases which were sub-judice ended in conviction on 11th September 1920 and the accused was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

II.—The Parola Cotton Fire Case.

Two batches of Gujarati swindlers, hailing from Baroda and Umreth respectively, conspired to cheat Fire Insurance Companies by means of a bogus cotton business. They were emboldened to do so by the success which had attended previous attempts of a similar nature, and Parola in the East Khandesh District was selected as the scene of their operations. The gang consisted of about 16 persons, headed by two brothers, Mahashankar and Durgashankar of Baroda

(subsequently known as Kantharia Bhatt and Co.). Ambalal Lallubhai and Manilal Jamnadas. All these were men of straw : the first two posed as financiers and the two latter as big dealers in cotton. In August 1919 they hired a ginning factory at Parola, for the season ending April 1918-1920, and spent some money in getting it into working order. It was then sub-let to one of their accomplices, Shivabhai, who posed as Manager in November 1919, after ostensibly entering into partnership with two other accomplices, Manilal Jamnadas and Jethabhai Girdharbhai. The two latter persons were the real capitalists and financiers of the gang, but they preferred to remain in the background and to allow the ring leaders mentioned above to play the more important roles. Others of the gang became karkuns, servants, etc. Kantharia Bhatt and Co. posed as rich " sowkars " at Parola, gave dinners to the Brahmins and gradually established a reputation for wealth. As a result, cotton merchants began to bring carts to the ginning factory by the end of November 1919, and work was commenced in December 1919. Some money advances were made to a dozen cotton merchants in Parola taluka and cotton worth Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 was also purchased on their own account during a month's business. Having now an ostensible interest in ginning and an actual stock of cotton, they began to insure the cotton from 3rd December 1919 to 16th January 1920 in the name of the supposed cotton dealer, Ambalal, and took out policies to the extent of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees with different insurance companies. This done, they set fire to the cotton on the night of 21st January 1920. Only about 22 docras of cotton and some empty gunny bags were actually burnt, but they induced the local authorities to believe that over 1,500 docras of cotton had been burnt and they claimed Rs. 1,40,000 from the Fire Insurance Companies. The Surveyors of the Companies suspecting fraud, approached the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, on whose requisition Rao Bahadur Kokje was deputed to take up the case. He was able to reveal the conspiracy, arrested 13 accused and sent them up under sections 435, 468, 120 A-B, 420, 511 and 209, Indian Penal Code. Nine of the principal accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. On appeal the sentence against 7 was upheld, while 2 were acquitted.

III.—Forgery of a cheque and misappropriation of the proceeds in the Aden disbursing section of the 6th Division, Military Accounts, Poona.

The Controller of Military Accounts, 6th Poona Division, after departmental enquiry and consulting handwriting experts, suspected that a temporary clerk named R. S. Digrajkar, who had been discharged for inefficiency on 2nd March 1920, had forged and signed a cheque to the value of Rs. 23,573-10-9 and misappropriated the proceeds, in March 1920. The Controller referred the case to the Criminal Investigation Department in August 1920, and it was entrusted to Inspector K. B. Arkatkar on the 23rd idem. An order for investigation of this case and a warrant for the arrest of Digrajkar had already been obtained by the Controller from the District Magistrate, Poona. Prompt enquiries by the Inspector resulted in the arrest of the accused and attachment of documents showing money transactions to the value of Rs. 14,400. The accused confessed that on 22nd February 1920, a Sunday he and another clerk named K. R. Gurlhosur, went to the office, opened the Supervisor's box with a key brought by Gurlhosur, and removed a blank cheque form book. He then forged the cheque with Gurlhosur's help and absented himself from office. He went to Indore under an assumed name " N. A. Jahagirdar ", with a letter purporting to have been written by one M. R. Rao (another fictitious name) to whom the cheque was made payable, and he ultimately succeeded in cashing the cheque on 29th March 1920 at the Indore Treasury, after making an affidavit before the Indore Residency Magistrate who is also Treasury Officer. On receipt of the money the clerk deposited the major portion of it in the Bombay, Sangli and Post Office Savings Banks, Shedbal Co-operative Credit Society, etc., and lent sums to various persons on bonds. He claimed that he had paid Rs. 2,000 to Gurlhosur as hush money. The accused took the precaution of creating evidence of an *alibi*, obtaining a false medical certificate from a doctor at Bijapur certifying that he was ill with influenza at Bijapur from 24th March 1920 to 30th March 1920. Overwhelming documentary and other evidence however was secured against him and he was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Poona, on 15th December 1920 under sections 471, 420 and 75, Indian Penal Code, to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment on

each count and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for 18 months. Of the amount misappropriated by the accused, Rs. 14,000 were recovered.

Gurlhosur could not be prosecuted as, but for the allegations of the accused, no evidence was forthcoming against him.

IV.—The Donga Chanchalwar gang case.

On 16th December the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, telephoned for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, as several dacoities had occurred in the north of the Island. Rao Saheb Metkar of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed for the purpose. On taking up the investigation he found that the offences were the work of a gang of about 30 Donga Chanchalwars, a criminal tribe hailing from the Madras Presidency and the Nizam's Dominions. The Bombay Police had already arrested 11 of them on suspicion and had recovered some property from their possession. A fortnight's vigorous work resulted in 8 more members of the gang being arrested, and property worth Rs. 5,000 being recovered. Six dacoities in Bombay and six outside Bombay were traced to the gang. Further investigation showed that the depredations of the gang extended to Gujerat, the Central Provinces and the Nizam's Dominions, and within the next fortnight 3 members of the gang were arrested in the limits of Telhara in the Central Provinces and 4 in train at Nasik Road Station at night. Stolen property and other incriminating articles were recovered at the same time. One more accused was arrested at Bijapur in the Criminal Tribes Settlement and one was arrested by the Nizam's Police at Raichur in connection with an offence committed there. In all 27 accused have been arrested, and about 20 dacoities and other offences (9 in Bombay, 5 in Thana, 5 in Nasik, 11 in Khandesh and 4 in Surat) have been traced to the gang. Property worth over Rs. 6,000 has been recovered and a gang case under sections 400 and 401 is being worked up against the accused.

V.—Robbery of a mail bag at Miagam Railway Station.

On the night of the 23rd July a small bag containing a remittance of Rs. 1,877 (in notes and cash), despatched by the Miagam Karjan Sub-Post Office to the Baroda Head Post Office, was stolen from a mail box on the Miagam Karjan Railway Station, and the mail peon sleeping on the box was seriously injured. The crime was committed at about 10-15 p.m. when a passenger train was on the other platform, but no eye-witness of the crime could be found. The Railway and Baroda State Police were not able to detect the offence and the services of the Criminal Investigation Department were requisitioned. Inspector Ambalal was deputed and commenced his enquiries on 17th August. He discovered that one Sikandar Habibulla Khan, employed in a hotel at Miagam, had been living beyond his means, and investigation showed that he and the Bohrah who owned the hotel had committed the offence. Property worth Rs. 400 was recovered and both the accused were prosecuted. Sikandar was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Broach, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment on 27th January 1921. The other accused was discharged by the lower court on insufficient grounds and steps have been taken to have the order reversed and the accused retried.

VI.—The Madnalli arson and murder case.

On the 24th March 1919 one Virbhadra of Madnalli, taluka Halyal, Kanara district, went away from home leaving his family behind. During the night the house was set on fire and two women and some cattle were burnt to death. Property valued at Rs. 12,000 was destroyed. The local police sent up a case against Kalyani bin Baswantappa, Virbhadra's enemy and two others. Kalyani had confessed and was made an approver, as there was no direct evidence. He resiled, however, in the Court of Sessions and the case had to be withdrawn. It was then referred to the Criminal Investigation Department and Sub-Inspector G. B. Burde took up the investigation in August 1920. He succeeded in securing evidence to show longstanding enmity between Kalyani and the complainant and proved that the former had

repeatedly threatened revenge. A case under section 302 and 436, Indian Penal Code, was prepared, but Kalyani disappeared. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was eventually apprehended. He was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Karwar, on 9th April 1920 and sentenced to death. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

VII.—Deolali counterfeit coining case.

On 4th November 1920 a sweeper named Chagan bought a dhoti from a merchant at Bhagoor, Deolali, and paid him Rs. 4 in nickel coins, which were found to be counterfeit. Enquiries by the local police showed that Chagan had got them from another sweeper named Jaila. Further enquiries showed that the latter had in his possession two hundred counterfeit eight anna and eight four anna nickel pieces. He said that he had received these from Baldeo and Motia, Sansis of village Pec in Jodhpore State. Jaila and his accomplice Gaikli were prosecuted by the Nasik Police under section 238 and 240, Indian Penal Code. Gaikli was discharged by the Magistrate, and Inspector S. G. Patil of the Criminal Investigation Department took up further enquiries into the case on the requisition of the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik. He proceeded to Jodhpore and thence to Pec and, with the assistance of the State Police, succeeded in discovering counterfeit coins and counterfeiting implements from the house of Motia Sansi, mentioned above, and some from the house of Bakhtawari. Both were arrested by the State Police and are being dealt within the state under section 235 and 243, Indian Penal Code.

SPECIAL CASES OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(i) *Prosecution of a gang of Berads in the Belgaum Distirct.*—A gang of dangerous Berads, headed by Laxmya Saba, a notorious Berad and a native of the Jath State, committed several dacoities in the Jath State in 1917-1918. Laxmya was arrested but escaped from custody. He was re-arrested by the Jath Police and was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. He escaped, however, from the Jath Jail and was soon joined by some Berads of Ruderhatti, who had been sent out by the Settlement authorities to trace some Ruderhatti Berads who had absconded from the Settlement. The gang was also joined by two Mahars and a Lingayat and commenced to commit depradations in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts and in the surrounding Native States. The gang had only axes and slings, but in May 1920, it secured possession of four muzzle loading guns and a supply of ammunition. The gang was reinforced by four Berads from Udgatti. Inspector Gokarn of the Belgaum district was deputed on special duty to run down the gang. He eventually ran them down at Kakhandi in the Bijapur district, where an encounter took place between the police and the gang. The two members of the gang were killed and 4 were arrested, but the leader with 2 Berads escaped. These were arrested later on. Finally 32 accused in all were arrested and were under trial in 8 cases at the close of the year. A gang case is also being worked up against them. The gang committed some 8 dacoities in the Belgaum district and 6 in Bijapur and in State limits. The amount of property involved in these cases was Rs. 9,459, of which the Inspector was able to recover Rs. 5,184.

(ii) *Railway Thieves.*—On the night of 15th July 1920, some thieves held up a goods train in the Thana Station yard. A police party, which was in the signal cabin, tried to arrest them and were stoned, whereupon they fired on the thieves, killing one and wounding another. Subsequently 6 other thieves were arrested and all seven were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Sind.

The following accounts are reproduced from the report of the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, relative to the work done, and noteworthy cases taken by up by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department :—

" During the year under review, the Sind Criminal Investigation Department made enquiries into only 9 criminal cases. This small number is due solely to the inadequacy of the staff, the energies of practically the whole of which were fully absorbed in duties connected with the political situation. Of these 9 cases, 3 ended in conviction, 3 in discharge or acquittal, one was transferred to another province, one undetected and one remains pending.

The following cases merit special mention as leading to particularly satisfactory results :—

"*Theft of piecegoods from a sealed waggon*.—A theft of Rs. 7,822-4-0 worth of piecegoods and sundries was committed from a railway waggon booked from Karachi to Daryakhan on 16th December 1919. The culprits after cummitting the theft had deftly resealed the pilfered waggon using a forged seal in order to baffle enquiries and delay the discovery of the theft till the last moment. Four months after the offence had been committed Mr. J. R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was at the request of the Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, deputed to take up the enquiry. His investigation in co-operation with the Sind Railway Police led to the trace of a gang of Railway thieves, most of the Shar tribe residents (*sic*) of Ubauro taluka in league with criminals who had enlisted in the Punjab Railway Police. The scene of the theft was ultimately located on the boundaries of the Bhawalpur State, about 370 miles from Karachi. Cases have been prepared against 14 persons. Six cases have so far been sent to Court, of which four ended in conviction, one in discharge and one remains pending in court. The successful result of this investigation has eliminated a very troublesome gang of thieves who were chiefly responsible for thefts of piecegoods on the Ghotki section of the North Western Railway.

"A gang of notorious counterfeit coiners was broken up in Nasarpur—Hyderabad district—by Inspector Karamchand and Sub-Inspector Rajaram who arrested two Ghiranas under section 235 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This case was tried by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, and ended in the acquittal of one and the conviction of the other who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment".

Counterfeit coins and Sweating.

26. During the year under report 1,391 counterfeit rupees were received at various stations on the Railways, showing an average of 115.9 per month against 101.9 per month in the previous year of this total, 161 were tendered at stations on the G. I. P. Railway, 189 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and 1,041 on the M. and S. M. Railway as against 183, 268 and 772, respectively, in 1919. The Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, remarks that, as usual, the majority of the coins came from the Madras side. This fact explains the increase in the number of counterfeit coins received on the M. & S. M. Railway.

Fortynine and 13 sweated sovereigns were received on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, respectively.

The number of counterfeit coins received in the Treasuries in the districts of the Bombay Presidency amounted to 66 Ahmedabad 14 (6 rupees, 1 eight anna piece and 7 two anna pieces), Kaira 10 (10 rupees), East Khandesh 1 (one rupee), Nasik 35 (8 rupees, 1 eight anna piece, 13 two anna pieces and 13 one anna pieces), Poona 4 (4 eight anna pieces), G. I. P. Railway 2 (2 anna pieces).

Towards the end of the year some well executed counterfeit notes of rupees 100 denomination came to notice in Bombay City and on the Railways. An officer of the Criminal Investigation Department has been deputed to make special enquiries.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency proper.

27. During the year under report the strength of the Bureau consisted of 1 Inspector, 11 Sub-Inpsectors, 1 clerk and 2 Constables. At the beginning of the year there were on record 1,09,093 finger impression slips and during the year, 9,747 fresh slips were received for record as against 11,418 in the previous year, making a total of 1,18,840. Of these 3,171 slips were eliminated in accordance with the rules, leaving a total of 1,15,669.

Of the 9,747 new slips received for record, 702 were from the City of Bombay 8,310 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 178 from Sind and 343 from other Presidencies and Native States. The number of slips received from Native States was 214 as against 305 in 1919. 1,093 finger impression slips were sent for record and 2,295 for search to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 19,374 as against 24,672 in 1919, a decrease of 5,298. Of the total, 1,496 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,517 from Native States and 183 from Agencies.

In 2,762 cases, including 104 from other Presidencies and Provinces and 185 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of the accused persons were traced as against 3,074 in 1919. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 14·25 as against 12·45 in the previous year.

In 1,103 cases previous convictions were proved, and enhanced punishment was awarded in 837 cases as against 1,112 and 803 respectively of the last year. The accused received lighter punishment in 175 cases and the same punishment as previously awarded in 91 cases. All the former cases were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 16 cases, as against 75 in 1919, the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors without a reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

Finger Print Bureau, Sind.

The number of finger impression slips received for permanent record in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi during the year under report was 3,140 as against 3,767 in the previous year. 1,314 slips were destroyed during the year 1920. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 61,007. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1920 numbered 709 as against 1,018 during 1919. The number of slips received for search was 7,213 as against 9,048 in 1919. Of these, 2,028 were traced as against 2,254 in the preceding year. 860 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, and to other places for record.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

28. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served a total of 1,95,451 summonses and warrants, extinguished 5,290 fires, destroyed, 1,06,172 dogs, enquired into 1,077 cases referred by the Magistracy, and into 19,496 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 768 suicides, 5,292 accidents (443 on the Railways) and 528 suspicious or sudden deaths. The Police in the Presidency proper also apprehended 72 Military deserters.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

29. Out of 1,411 cases returned as serious the scenes of 1,050 or 74·41 per cent. against 865 or 59·36 per cent. were visited by gazetted police officers.

The percentage of the scenes visited to the total serious crime was 91·9 in the Northern Division against 86·1, 78·2 in the Central Division against 66·8, 69·1 in the Southern Division against 64.1, 71.02 in Sind against 43.6 and 14.0 on the Railways against 5·3 in 1918.

Commenting on the visitation of serious crime in the Northern Division, the Commissioner has stated :—

> " The figures indicate a decided improvement over the preceding year's results. Satisfactory explanations are forthcoming in the district reports as regards the 29 cases the scenes of which were not visited. Briefly they were not visited, because 8 of them were reported complete, 7 were wrongly reported or registered, 5 were not serious at first but became so afterwards, 2 were reported late and 7 were not visited because of more important work at the time. As regards the results of the cases not visited, the Kaira report gives no indication. Out of the remaining 26 cases, 11 cases ended in conviction, 10 ended in discharge or acquittal, and 5 were pending trial ".

As regards the non-visitation in the Central Division, the Commissioner has observed :—

> " Of the 88 cases not visited the accused persons were arrested or the evidence was complete in 24 soon after the commission of the offence ; in 4, complaints, were found to be false. Nine cases appeared to be of a simple nature and other reasons have been assigned for not visiting the scenes of crime in 51 cases ".

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has remarked :—

> " Too large a proportion of the crimes remained unvisited and the reasons for their not being visited are not always convincing. It is satisfactory, however, that in only 6 cases against 26 last year, the reason given was the immediate arrest of the offender. As the Deputy Inspector General observes in his remarks on the Bijapur report this is rather a reason for visitation than the contrary. Ultimate results of the 26 cases not visited for this reason last year were far from showing that visiting was not necessary ".

The Commissioner in Sind has commented on the subject in that province in the following terms :—

> " The great distances between the officers ' camps and the scenes of offences combined with the absence of means of speedy locomotion and the urgent calls on officers owing to political unrest were the main causes for not visiting scenes of crime."

On the Railways in the Presidency proper, out of 93 serious crimes, the scenes of 80 were not visited. The Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, where 75 out of 85 scenes of serious offences remained unvisited, has explained that 51 out of this total were thefts from running trains and were classed as serious only because the property involved in each of them was valued Rs. 1,000 and upwards. Out of the latter, the Superintendent of Police visited scenes of 5 important cases. As explained in the last report, personal visitation in cases of this nature is not of great importance. Out of the remaining 34 cases, 27 were cases of placing obstruction on the railway line. Of the latter, the Superintendent has stated that only one case was important, the scene of which he visited.

As regards 5 cases which remained unvisited on the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, 2 were not visited as being reported complete. These ended in the conviction of the accused. Two were not visited as the Superintendent of Police was busy in connection with strikes, while the remaining one was not visited as it was registered some two months late, and appeared to be and was eventually classed as a false complaint.

The officers were on the whole more active in visiting scenes of serious crime in 1920 than in the year before. There was also a satisfactory decrease in the number of scenes not visited because the offences were reported to be complete as compared with1919.

Statement 'D'—strength of police.

30. The sanctioned strength of the Presidency, including Sind and Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,120 officers and 25,162 men against 1,108 officers and 25,225 men in 1919. The variations are due to the increase in the shorthand writers in the Criminal Investigation Department and to the minor additions and reductions sanctioned by Government in certain districts during the year.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 349 officers and men were entertained under the heads " Additional Police Establishments " and " Miscellaneous Duties ".

Cost of the police of the Presidency.

31. The total cost of the Police for the year 1920-1921 amounted to Rs. 1,24,40,788 against Rs. 99,96,937 in 1919-1920. The increase is mainly due to the grant of the revised rates of pay to Inspectors and subordinate officers, and also to the modifications in the rules governing the travelling allowance admissible to Deputy Superintendents, Circle Inspectors and Head Constables and Constables.

The average cost per policeman for the year under report amounts to Rs. 469-11-11 for the whole Presidency as worked out on the strength upto which recruitment is allowed.

Similar information as regards other Presidencies and Provinces for 1920-21 is not available. The figures of average annual cost per policeman during 1919-1920 for all Presidencies and Provinces in India are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Bengal	481	14	10
(2) Burma	465	2	5
(3) Central Provinces	416	9	5
(4) Bihar and Orissa	409	4	2
(5) Assam	401	15	1
(6) North West Frontier Provinces ..	385	2	2
(7) Punjab	385	1	0
(8) Bombay	372	14	10
(9) Madras	370	7	9
(10) United Provinces	286	5	11

32. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 5·15 square miles, 2·45 railway miles, 729 persons and 1·54 cognizable crime investigated as against 1 to 5·15 square miles, 2·41 railway miles, 727 persons and 1·69 cognizable crime investigated in the preceding year.

Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.

33. There were 528 police stations and 800 outposts against 521 police stations and 869 outposts in the previous year or a net reduction of 62 police locations. 446 police stations and 604 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents. The following table shows the number of police stations and outposts that were not visited in each of the Divisions, Sind and on Railways :—

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

	Police stations.	Outposts.
Northern Division	7	18
Central Division	26	54
Southern Division	14	34
Sind	30	90
Railways	5	..
	82	196

In the last report it was pointed out that a large number of police stations and outposts had remained uninspected in the three Divisions and in Sind. The same remarks are applicable to the year of report. On the Railways, 5 police stations were not inspected in 1920 as against 2 outposts only in the year before.

In the Northern Division, all police stations and outposts were visited in the Surat district. Ahmedabad returned the largest number of unvisited police stations, in connection with which the Commissioner has stated that it is impossible for one District Superintendent of Police to administer both the city and the district and has suggested the early division of the district into two charges.

In the Central Division, all the police stations and outposts were inspected in the Ahmednagar and Satara districts. The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, however, inspected only 2 out of 23 police stations, the remainder having been visited by Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The largest number of police stations remaining unvisited in the Central Division was in Sholapur, in connection with which the Commissioner has explained :—"The prolonged Mill strike and industrial disturbances in Sholapur interfered with the District Superintendent of Police's inspections."

In the Southern Division, all the police stations and outposts were inspected in Belgaum and Kanara. The largest number of unvisited police stations were returned by Kolaba and Ratnagiri, *viz.*, 5 each, which is attributed to the frequent changes in the personnel. The Commissioner, Southern Division, has, however, observed as under in regard to these districts :—

> "I agree with the Deputy Inspector General that the failure to examine the stations and posts in the lightly worked districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri was very unsatisfactory."

As regards inspections in Sind, the Commissioner has remarked as follows :—

> "The District Superintendents of Police, Sukkur and Thar and Parkar left 8 police stations each unvisited. The explanation given by the officers concerned cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory. The Commissioner is glad to note that the Superintendents of Police, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier visited all police stations and outposts in their charges. The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, visited all the police stations in his charge but left 5 outposts unvisited."

Turning to the Presidency Railways, all the police stations and outposts were inspected on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The reason for the failure to inspect 5 police stations on the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railway was the continued interference with the Superintendent's programme caused by industrial unrest which necessitated his spending much of his time at Bombay.

In addition to the inspection work done by the District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices:—

	Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range,	Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendent of Police—Correspondence Branch	4	3	7
Offices of Superintendent of Police—Account Branch	2	10	12
Offices of Inspectors	1	2	3
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters.	16	17	33
Outposts	1	5	6
	24	37	61

The Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, did not inspect all the account offices in his range. His attention has been drawn to the orders contained in Government Resolutions, Judicial Department, Nos. 3061, 3300 and 372, dated 9th June 1908, 10th June 1909 and 14th January 1919, respectively.

The Inspector General of Police (Mr. Robertson) visited during the year for inspection and other duties, all the districts in the Presidency proper. He also visited Calcutta with a view to examining on the spot the working of the Detective Training College, and Karachi, for the discussion with the Commissioner in Sind of the Sind Police reorganization Scheme. He also visited Bombay on several occasions in connection with the strikes and other matters.

Statement E—Armament.

34. During the year under report there was no change in the armament of the force. The arming of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors continued incomplete owing to want of funds.

Punishments.

35. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the courts numbered 1,936 in 1920 against 2,258 in 1919—a decrease of 322. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 8.10 against 9·52 in 1919, 8·73 in 1918 and 9·66 in 1917. Of the total 1,936 punishments, 1,784 were departmental and 152 judicial, against 2,114 and 144 respectively in the year before. The Presidency Railways returned the lowest percentage of officers and men punished (4·00) followed by the Southern Division with 5·03 per cent. Sind with 7·81 per cent. the Northern Division with 8·51 per cent. and the Central Division with 10·85 per cent., against 9·94, 4·81 12·06, 12·90 and 8·72 respectively. There was thus a considerable decrease in punishments on the Railways, in Sind and in the Northern Division and some increase in the Central and Southern Divisions. In the Northern Division Kaira, with 14·74, once against showed the highest percentage of punishments though it was considerably lower than in 1919, *viz.*, 20·6 and Ahmedabad with 4·07 the lowest. In the Central Division, the districts returning the highest and the lowest percentages were Satara (15·90) and Nasik (1·82) respectively. In the Southern Division, Dharwar as usual returned the highest (8·88) and Kolaba the lowest (1·28). As regards Sind, the lowest percentage was returned by Hyderabad (·82) and the highest by Upper Sind Frontier (22·51).

The statistics of punishments would indicate some improvement in the morale of the force, which may be attributed to the improved conditions of service in respect of pay and allowances.

Rewards.

36. Rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money grants numbered 13,807 against 13,663 in 1919—an increase of 144. Special promotions were given in 17 cases against 15 in 1919 as rewards. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the total strength was

about the same as in 1919, *viz.*, 57·77 per cent. The increase in rewards was confined to the Northern Division, Central Division and Sind, while the Southern Division and Railways showed a decrease. The districts responsible for the largest increases were Sholapur (1,147 against 485), Broach (518 against 189) and Thana (1,040 against 741), while the largest decreases occurred in the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways (484 against 909), Kolaba (242 against 561), Karachi (1,102 against 1,355) and Kaira (368 against 628).

The total amount spent on money rewards in the Presidency proper was Rs. 54,434 against Rs. 41,726 in 1919.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers :—

Rao Bahadur—Rao Saheb Narayan Vishwanath Trivedi, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Bahadur—Khan Saheb Abdul Rashidkhan, District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb—Mr. Shamrao Ramrao Jagdale, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb—Inspector Janubhai Bhailal Desai.

Khan Saheb—Mr. Shapurji Dinshaw Variawa, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Saheb—Mr. Shaikh Ismail Karim, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Saheb—Sub-Inspector Mahomed Ramzankhan.

Khan Saheb—Sub-Inspector Abdul Hafiz Mahomed Usman.

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal :—

Mr. P. A. Kelly, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Shaik Rasul Shaik Chand, Head Constable, Criminal Investigation Department.

Education.

37. Out of a total actual force of 961 officers and 22,940 men (Inspectors downwards), the number of literate officers and men was 955 and 12,867 respectively against 961 and 12,962 respectively, *i.e.*, a reduction of 6 among officers and 95 among men. It is hoped that the improved pay and prospects and the grant of the literacy allowance sanctioned towards the end of the year will attract an increasing number of literate recruits in future and stimulate the literacy of the men already in the force. As regards the opening of primary schools at the head quarters police lines of each district, from which it is hoped to draw literate recruits, referred to in the report for 1919, the Director of Public Instruction, before whom the proposals were placed, has stated as under :—

> "* * the sheme for opening new schools is before Government. In case it is sanctioned the portion of the additional grant that will be available will be devoted to the Police Schools."

It is understood that the above scheme is still under the consideration of Government.

Resignations.

38. Resignations continued to decrease as will be seen from the following figures :—

1916	1,573
1917	1,425
1918	1,060
1919	955
1920	864

Efforts to provide a living wage for the constabulary have been sustained since 1916. Towards the end of 1916, local allowances were granted at certain places where the cost of living was abnormally high. In 1918 War allowances were sanctioned. In the following year the rates of pay were revised and in addition

War and Compensatory allowances were granted. Towards the end of the year under report, the rates of pay were further revised and certain other concessions were also sanctioned, especially in regard to the travelling allowance admissible to the constabulary. Each one of these measures has had its effect in reducing the number of resignations. There is every reason to hope that the number of resignations will be reduced to a minimum in accordance as the emoluments of the constabulary approach the cost of living. At the same time the material presenting itself for enlistment cannot be regarded as altogether suitable. The Police in England are recruited on a wage slightly in advance of that paid for the best unskilled labour and, until the same criterion is adopted in India, the service will not attract really good material.

Vacancies and recruiting

39. Vacancies dropped during the year from 1,913 (1,687 in the Presidency proper and 226 in Sind) to 1,667 (1,552 in the Presidency proper and 115 in Sind). In the Presidency proper 1,000 vacancies were reserved under the orders of Government for financial reasons. The number of vacancies on the 1st June 1921 was 945, the districts returning the largest number of vacancies being Ahmedabad (123), Broach (123), Poona (121) and Nasik (115).

There were 2,120 enlistments during the year against 2,573 in 1919. During the quinquennium the number of casualties in the force, inclusive of deaths, was 12,671 ; of these only 1,755, or a percentage of 13.85 were due to retirements on pension. The fact that there were 945 vacancies on 1st June 1921, and that the highest numbers were returned by centres such as Ahmedabad, Broach and Poona would make it appear that the revised scale of remuneration has not proved sufficiently attractive at industrial centres where the cost of living is high and the work of the Police heavy and uncongenial. A scheme for granting duty allowances to policemen serving at such places will shortly be submitted to Government, which should serve to remedy this condition of affairs.

As regards recruitment in Sind, the Commissioner has observed :—

> " One effect of the improvement in the pay and prospects of the constabulary has already made itself apparent in the reduction of the number of vacancies and resignations during the past year. * * * Sanction to the revised rates of pay was received towards the end of the year, and while it has not been possible to secure the right sort of recruits in all cases, there is every indication that the Sind Police will shortly work up to its full complement and at the same time secure a better type of men for enlistment."

Health.

40. The statistics relative to the health of the force show that there was an improvement in certain districts, and a deterioration in others, the number coming under the former category being considerably greater (22) than under the latter (8).

The highest percentages of sickness appear to have been amongst the Police of Kanara (228.04), Kolaba (171.00), Dharwar (116.94) and Ratnagiri (98.28).

There were 342 deaths against 343 in 1919.

Statement F.

41. This quinquennial statement was last submitted with the Administration Report for the year 1915.

A comparison of the figures of the two quinquennial periods shows that the number of Hindu officers and men decreased from 13,853 in 1915 to 13,052 in 1920, that of Mahomedan officers and men from 10,391 to 10,321, that of Christian officers and men from 339 to 314 and that of officers and men of other castes from 422 to 298. These reductions are due to the reduction in the strength of the force brought about by the reorganization.

Escapes and recaptures.

42. One hundred and seventy seven persons escaped from custody during the year under report—15 from jails and lockups, 144 from the custody of the police, and 18 from the custody of the village police, against a total of 212 in 1919. There were 122 recaptures as against 157 in the year before. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 68·92 against 74·06 in 1919.

43. A sum of Rs. 3,09,400 in round figures was expended during the financial year 1920-21 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the police in the Presidency proper as against 1,82,417 in 1919-1920. The increase in expenditure on this account during the year under report was due partly to the rise in prices of all articles and partly to the supply of articles of clothing, demands in connection with which could not be satisfied in previous years for want of funds. During the year of report Government were pleased to sanction a special grant of Rs. 2,04,995, which made it possible to meet the accumulated requirements. The existing capitation grant has been found to be wholly inadequate and proposals for its enhancement are under the consideration of Government.

Supply.

44. There were 399 shops licensed to deal in arms against 334 in 1919. The number inspected by gazetted police officers was 267 against 272 in 1919. During the year of report, 23,502 licenses for the possession or carrying of arms including fire-arms were issued, against 16,432 in 1919.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops (supplementary statement II).

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 33 of which 13 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 768.

45. The number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors totalled 5,088 against 5,511 in 1919. 3,575 ended in the conviction of the accused against 3,976 in the year before, giving a percentage of 70·26 of cases convicted to cases conducted against 72·14 in 1919. There were some 15 vacancies in the cadre of 38 Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors. In the absence of properly qualified candidates, these places were temporarily filled by Sub-Inspectors drawn from the Executive Force. This would, to some extent, account for the slight deterioration in the results obtained. In spite of the revised rates of pay lately sanctioned, difficulties are still being experienced in obtaining suitably qualified pleaders, and it will probably be necessary to consider seriously a further revision of the scale of pay admissible to officers of this class.

The work of the prosecuting staff.

The head constables in the Presidency proper were once again more successful in the year under report. They conducted 8,008 cases, as compared with 8,513 in 1919 and secured convictions in 6,378 cases or 79·64 per cent. of the total cases conducted against 6,702 or 78·72 per cent. in 1919.

46. The drill of the force of the Presidency proper and Sind continues to be satisfactory in spite of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times.

Drill.

47. In the Presidency proper a total of 5,710 armed Police, Foot and Mounted, went through the annual Musketry course against 5,282 in 1919 and 5,269 in 1918. The increase, which is considerable, is satisfactory.

Musketry.

The number who secured marksmen's badges was 2,228 against 2,015 in 1919 and 2,276 in 1918. The increase was due to an increase in the number of marksmen in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Kolaba and the Police Training School. The remaining districts returned decreases. The increases were most marked in Satara (126), Kaira (93), and West Khandesh (73). The most noticeable decrease, which was in the Ahmednagar district (105), has passed without comment by the District Superintendent of Police. There was undoubtedly some serious defect in the training of the men at Head-quarters, to which due attention should be paid.

The percentages of marksmen to armed strength and to the number of men put through the course rose from 32·43 and 38·14 in 1919 to 36·34 and 39·02 respectively.

In the Province of Sind, the number of marksmen rose from 808 in 1919 to 1,007 during the year of report. The Deputy Inspector General in Sind, in noticing the improvement, has remarked:—"The increase in the number of marksmen is very gratifying. The only district which shows a decrease is Sukkur. The District Superintendent of Police ascribes this partly to the constant

changes of the District Superintendents of Police in 1919 and the beginning of 1920, and also to the armed police being heavily worked in connection with Railway strikes and the settlement of the Jagiranis, with the result that the training was spasmodic."

Out of 415 Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants armed with revolvers in the Presidency proper, 362 went through the complete course against 345 in 1919; 76 against 85 in 1919 were adjudged marksmen. The percentage of officers who qualified as marksmen to the total armed strength was 18·31 against 20·53 in 1919. 180 of the above officers had received training in revolver shooting at the Police Training School and of this number only 44 against 77 in 1919 qualified as marksmen. This deterioration in the shooting efficiency of the officers has been brought to the notice of the Superintendents concerned and it is hoped that every effort will be made to achieve some improvement in this respect.

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was distributed as prizes among the winners of the different competitions in the Presidency proper and Rs. 400 in Sind. The first prizes were awarded as follows:—

Presidency Police.—Rifle Squad—Satara; Mounted Police—Panch Mahals; ordinary Police—East Khandesh and Bijapur, (tie); Revolver Shooting—Thana.

Sind.—Police armed with muskets—Larkana (for Foot Police).

Karachi (for Mounted Police).

Police armed with rifles—Hyderabad (for Foot Police).

Larkana (for Mounted Police).

Buildings.

48. In the Presidency proper Rs. 10,54,000 approximately were expended during the year on Major Works and Rs. 1,50,000 on Minor Works. Rs. 53,000 were spent, in addition, on works constructed through the agency of the Police Department.

In recent years considerable progress has been made towards the provision of Government quarters for the constabulary and for Sub-Inspectors. But with an estimate, revised in accordance with the rise in the cost of materials and labour, standing at Rs. 1,64,00,000 for the Presidency proper for the provision of Government quarters for members of the constabulary and Sub-Inspectors who are still living in hired quarters, it is obvious that many years must elapse at the present rate of progress before even urgent needs can be supplied.

Turning to Sind, Rs. 4,16,000 and Rs. 79,000 in round figures were spent on Major and Minor Works respectively. In connection with the deficit of Government quarters for the Sind Police, the Commissioner has observed as under:—

"The number of quarters to be built is still very large, but with the grants received from Government, it is not possible to make much advance towards satisfying this most pressing requirement of the Police Department in Sind."

Both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, very liberal allotments for some years to come are essential if satisfactory headway is to be made in this very important matter. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that the efficiency, sense of discipline and preparedness of the personnel of Police Station cannot be maintained at a safe standard when the men are housed, often in insanitary surroundings, in private quarters scattered through the town.

Village Police.

49. The village police rendered special assistance in 540 cases in 1920 against 711 in the preceding year. In all 587 village policemen were rewarded, 93 by the grant of good service tickets and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 4,284. On the other hand 376 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 370 in the previous year. Of the former, 272 were punished departmentally and the remaining 71, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted and 32 of them were convicted.

Commenting on the work of the village police, the Commissioners have observed as under :—

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"The District Superintendents of Police, East Khandesh and Nasik, think that village police are of no practical use and it is likely that the same opinion is shared by others to a more or less extent. There is no doubt that the system is an anachronism as remarked by the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik. But it is difficult to make any practicable suggestion for a better substitute."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"Several District Superintendents of Police complain of the uselessness of village police or of their cost being debited to the police. But it must be remembered that the village police do many useful though petty pieces of work which in their absence would have to be done by ordinary (and far higher paid) policemen, or be left undone altogether; as the District Magistrate, Dharwar, observes the Revenue authorities are the magisterial authorities. Moreover, the village police are a part of the village system. To place them entirely under the police, as some police officers desire, means removing them from that system. The truth is that more cannot be demanded either from the Police Patels or from the inferior village police unless they are paid much higher. It may be as the District Magistrate, Kolaba, believes, that the village police system is breaking down under economic pressure; and an enquiry into it may be desirable. But the village servants are undoubtedly useful in many small ways both to Government and to the village community."

Mr. Robertson, who made a close study of the subject, was of the opinion that it would be fatal to abolish the village police and that it was therefore desirable that every alternative should be examined in the hope that the village police should be placed on a satisfactory footing. This examination, on lines laid down by Mr. Robertson, is now in progress and proposals will be submitted in due course for consideration.

Incidents of note.

50. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Presidency between 27th and 29th March 1920. He also passed through the Presidency on 22nd October 1920 *en route* to Nagpur.

The following is a list of the strikes that occurred during the year in the Presidency proper and in Sind :—

Date.	District.	How settled.
January to December 1920	Ahmedabad ..	Periodical strikes occurred in almost all the mills. They were amicably settled by the Managers. Labour unrest was apparent throughout the year.
	Broach.	
24th November 1920 ..	Whittle Mill ..	
18th November 1920 ..	Swadeshi Ginning and Manufacturing Company.	Increased wages given.
30th November 1920 ..	Fine Count's Mill ..	Increased wages given.
	Thana.	
12th January 1920 ..	Kurla ..	Grant of bonus.
	East Khandesh	
1st September 1920 ..	Pratap Mills, Amalner ..	Work resumed unconditionally.
29th February 1920 ..	Mulji Jehta Mills, Jalgaon.	Demands for increase of wages, grain compensation and one month's bonus complied with.
	Poona.	
13th February 1920 ..	Raja Bahadur Mill ..	Grant of bonus.

Date.	District.	How settled.
	Sholapur.	
26th January 1920	Old Mill. ..	Working hours reduced to 10 hours and increase of 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. granted.
	Jain Mill. ..	
	Vishnu Mill. ..	
	Laxmi Mill. ..	
	Varad Mill. ..	
11th February 1920 ..	Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Concessions asked for granted.
	Railway Strikes.	
19th January 1920 ..	Bulsar Firemen's Strike, B. B. and C. I. Railway.	Increase in wages granted.
26th January 1920 ..	Kalyan Railwaymen's Strike.	Demands granted.
	M. and S. M. Railway.	
26th February 1920 ..	Hubli Railway Workshop.	Increase of wages.
	G. I. P. Railway.	
24th May 1920 ..	Parel Workshop ..	20 per cent. increase promised.
25th May 1920 ..	Matunga Workshop ..	
	Miscellaneous Strikes.	
October, November, December 1920.	Talathis' Strike, Ahmednagar, Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, East and West Khandesh.	Certain men were dismissed and the remainder resumed work unconditionally.
17th February 1920 ..	Postmen's Strike, Kaira..	Increase of pay granted.
4th April 1920 ..	Municipal Bhangis' Strike, Dhulia.	Wages increased.
	SIND.	
	Karachi.	
5th and 6th February 1920.	Stevedores, labourers on two ships at Keamari and all dock labourers.	Increase of wages given.
12th February 1920 ..	Tramway drivers and conductors.	Increase of wages given.
1st May 1920 ..	Permanent Way Gangmen of the North Western Railway, Karachi.	Increase of wages given.
10th June 1920 ..	Sind Flour Mills, Karachi	Increase of wages given.
16th June 1920 ..	North-Western Railway Workshops (about 700 men).	Increase of wages given.
19th June 1920 ..	New Times Press ..	Increase of wages given.
1st July 1920 ..	Peons of Shaw Wallace ..	The Company engaged other peons in place of strikers.
1st August 1920 ..	Cranemen at Keamari ..	Increase of pay given.
21st October 1920 ..	*Daily Gazette*, Karachi ..	Unconditionally resumed work.

Date.	District.	How settled.
	Sukkur.	
4th June 1920 ..	1. Loco. workmen ..	Resumed work on the hopes that demands will be considered.
	2. Carriage wokmen ..	
	3. Stores workmen.	
	4. Traffic staff ..	
29th June 1920 ..	1. Loco. workmen ..	Got increaed wages soon after they resumed work.
	2. Carriage workmen.	
	3. Stores workmen.	
	4. Traffic staff.	
16th May 1920 ..	Private labourers ..	Resumed work unconditionally.
20th October 1920 ..	Municipal, High School, Graduate Teachers.	Some increment in pay given.
	Mirpurkhas.	
	Compositors of the *Mirpurkhas Gazette, Sind Railways.*	Obtained some concessions.
18th May 1920 ..	Traffic staff of Karachi Hump yard, Thole Produce Yard, Keamari and Karachi Cantonment.	Promise of increased pay given.
2nd June 1920 ..	Loco. workmen, Karachi Cantonment	Promise of increased pay given.
	Carriage and Waggons Shop.	
	Employees of the Karachi Cantonment, Keamari and City.	
5th June 1920 ..	North Western Railway Workshops, Carriage and Waggon Shops, Adam Shah.	Promise of increased pay given.
13th June 1920 ..	Sukkur, Rohri Stations ..	Promise of increased pay given.
30th June 1920 ..	North Western Railway Workshops.	Promise of increased pay given.

As stated in the last report the recurrence of industrial strikes has become a prominent feature of police administration, and the cause of much anxiety and hard work when the workmen are out. During the year under report, Military aid had to be invoked in connection with four strikes, while in the case of many others, police detachments had to be drafted from other districts. It has been definitely established that, as at present constituted, no district force is able to cope unaided for any length of time with a very abnormal situation. Proposals are accordingly under consideration for the establishment of Police Reserves at the Head-quarters of each division. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has in regard to the necessity of some such measure stated as under:—

"I would also urge on Government the necessity of initiating without delay the establishment of a Military Police force. Experience has shown that local forces have constantly to be reinforced to avoid serious outbreaks. With the growth of industrialism the chances of such outbreaks are greater. Apart from the fact that it is against present policy to send the Military troops on such preventive duties, the employment of the Military is best avoided as far as possible even when they are handy as in Ahmedabad itself. Unless we have a mobile Military Police force it would be necessary to materially increase the police force in each district for contingencies and economically this would be most unsound."

Working of the police training School.

51. The school was re-opened in July 1919. The course lasted from July 1919 to December 1920. The course opened with 74 students and closed with 67. All of the latter appeared for the final

Examination, and passed except 2 head constables an 8 outsider students. Eight students passed with honours of whom 6 were head constables. The percentage of students who passed to those who appeared was 85·07 against 89·31 in 1914-1915 when the last examination was held. The falling off in the results is due partly to the inferior material and partly to the method of examination which was of a more practical character than before.

In addition to those mentioned in the last year's report, the following probationers joined the school in the year of report :—

(1) Mr. M. P. La Bouchardier.

(2) Mr. A. W. S. Bernard.

The health of the students in the school was good.

Mr. Robertson visited the school three times and gave a series of lectures on various matters.

The Commissioner, Central Division, and the Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, also visited the school. Mr. Murphy, the Sessions Judge, Nasik also delivered a series of lectures to the students on the Evidence Act. In addition His Excellency the Governor honoured the school with a visit and left the following remarks in the Visitors ' Book :—

" My visit to the school this morning was of the greatest interest to me and I must congratulate Mr. Wilson on the work that he has done and is doing there.

" I consider that the class at work on elementary crime detection is one that should be maintained and developed not so much for its specific value as for the teaching it gives in observation and inferential reasoning.

" The physical drill was noticeably good, and a great deal better executed than any I have seen elsewhere in India. The Instructor is much to be congratulated upon his work.

" I notice the remarks made by my predecessor when he visited the riding school in 1913, The same criticisms are equally true today and I am inclined to think that the teaching may be improved there. It may be urged that it is only aimed to teach a modicum of horsemanship but at least each pupil should be taught to ride in the right way, to get a good seat, to hold his hands in his right place, to use his legs, etc. Although some of the pupils needed these points shown to them I did not observe any notice taken.

" I was glad to see some young officers of war service there and I hope they will take pride in the service they are entering and be jealous of the unusually fine history and traditions of the Bombay Police Service. "

Administrative and other changes.

52. Towards the end of the year a new police district designated the " Bombay Suburban District " was formed out of the portion of the Thana district contiguous to Bombay and was placed under a Superintendent of Police.

The G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways forces, which had hitherto been treated as separate Railway units, although under one Superintendent assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, were amalgamated and converted into one force, resulting in some reduction of the force.

The control over the police forces of the Mahi Kantha and Palanpur Agencies was transferred from the Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Inspector General of Police.

The scheme for converting a number of the constables employed on certain duties into a smaller number of head constables, referred to in paragraph 13 of the last annual report, received during the year the administrative approval of Government. A number of district schemes have since the close of the year been submitted to Government and sanctioned by them.

The police jurisdiction of the Jambughoda State in the Rewa Kantha Agency was restored to the Thakor of that State.

During the year, the net result of the redistribution of police stations and outposts was an increase of 7 police stations and a reduction of 69 outposts.

53. In a note left by him in connection with the annual report while handing over charge, Mr. Robertson has observed as under :—

Miscellaneous.

" The great event of the year was the sanction received in September to increase the emoluments for all ranks from Inspectors downwards. This measure has ensured a degree of contentment in the force which was badly required in the interest of good discipline. "

Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 19,589 was afforded to 103 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the " Widows Fund " for constabulary. During the year of report donations to the extent of Rs. 2,663 were also sanctioned to 4 European subordinate officers, in one case, as assistance to the widow of the deceased officer, in two cases, to cover expenses in connection with illness and in the remaining case, to defray the expenses of the voyage to England, from the fund " for providing passages for the wives and children of the European Police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness ".

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of the Ratnagiri, Thana, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Satara Districts and the B. B. & C. I. Railway continued to prosper during the year. It is satisfactory to note that similar organizations were established during the year at Kaira, Surat, Belgaum and Bijapur.

During the year 794 officers and men from the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund and 119 additional officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance policies.

As observed in the last report, the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies, the joining of the General Provident Fund and the taking out of Post Office Life Insurance Policies have an important bearing on the morale and the contentment of the members of the force. The improvement noticed during the year in these respects is therefore a matter for satisfaction.

The number of policemen in the Presidency proper who were sued for indebtedness in the Civil Courts rose from 391 in 1919 to 400 in 1920.

Needs of the Department.

54. The urgent outstanding needs of the department are :—

(1) The establishment of a Detective Training College.

(2) The reorganization of the Presidency and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

(3) The introduction of the Sub-Divisional Scheme.

(4) The formation of the Police armed reserves at certain centres.

(5) The division into two charges of the districts of (*a*) Ahmedabad, (*b*) Poona, and (*c*) Karachi.

(6) The reinstitution of mounted police in the districts where they have not yet been re-employed.

(7) The grant of duty allowances to head constables and constables in certain areas where living is comparatively expensive and where the work of the police is heavy and uncongenial.

Salient Features.

55. The outstanding feature of the year was the very pronounced decrease in reported cognizable crime. As stated above, this decrease was largely due to the improvement in the economic condition which was noticeable during the year.

Although the volume of reported crime in 1920 was smaller than it was in the previous year, it was nevertheless considerably greater than in the years immediately preceding 1919. Such little relief as should have been afforded to the police by this diminution in crime was, however, more than counterbalanced by the heavy responsibility and work following upon the intense political propaganda which was a feature of the year. The activities of the political leaders, the resulting general restlessness and constant series of industrial strikes served to make the the year one which the police are not likely to forget. The fact that in spite of rising prices, the increasing strain of keeping body and soul together, the constant pressure

of heavy work and the blandishments of those in the enemy's camp the police evinced a spirit of steadfast loyalty throughout the year, is one in which the force may take legitimate pride.

Concluding remarks.

56. Mr. Robertson, who held the charge throughout the year of the report has left the following remarks :—

"The number of officers of the Imperial Service on duty throughout the year continued to be far below the recognized strength and only occasionally was it possible to post an Assistant Superintendent to any district. I would specially mention for good work Mr. D. Healy, Ahmedabad, Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, East Khandesh and Ahmedabad, Mr. W. Orr, Thana, who unfortunately died after the close of the year, Mr. W. C. Edwards, Poona, and Mr. J. W. Bennett, who served as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the districts of East Khandesh and Sholapur. I am specially indebted to Mr. Mc Culloch who took over the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in April 1920, for his capable management of the Department, and for much sound advice and assistance in dealing with the problems connected with his own department and with general police work. I should also mention Mr. Rushton who was my Personal Assistant throughout the year. I am greatly indebted to him for much sound advice and assistance in disposing of the heavy burden of work which passes through the office of the Inspector General."

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, makes special mention of Messrs. R. R. Boyd, Barker and Khan Bahadur Mahomedshah among Superintendents, to which the Commissioner has added the name of Mr. Kirkpatrick and Messrs. Naraindas, Tahilram, Chimandas, Sutton, Histed, among Deputy Superintendents. The Commissioner in Sind has acknowledged the services of Mr. Ommanney, as the Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind.

It is generally recognised that, interesting as they are, statistics are the most dangerous and misleading factors upon which to base conclusions. It is impossible to estimate what proportion of the offences actually committed are reported to the police for investigation, but it is necessary only to remember the inconvenience to the villager inseparable from police enquiry and the law's delays to realise that the proportion is probably very small.

The conclusion to which one is forced is that the initiative still lies very largely with the criminal while the police are on a weak defensive. To reverse this state of affairs, it is essential first to secure good material, and then to train it into enthusiastic effciency on up to-date lines. That police work is interesting, no informed person can deny and, given a contented force, the ideal of enthusiastic efficiency is by no means impossible of attainment.

But the fact is that the Indian public desire to eat their cake and have it. Applications for police aid are constant and an outbreak of serious crime immediately leads to an outcry in the Press for more and more efficient police witness the recent outbreaks of dacoity in Bombay City. The withdrawal of an outpost is almost invariably followed by protests from the locality, while petitions are constantly received for the institution of fresh ones. The police force is popularly regarded as a tyrant, but it is at least a welcome one from whom the public expects much. It is right that the public should expect much, but they must be prepared to foot the bill.

The Sub-Inspector is the pivot round which the force revolves. An efficient Sub-Inspector generally means an efficient police station. Upon his shoulders lie heavy responsibilities and he is met at every turn by temptations to dishonesty. Yet the Sub-Inspector when he emerges from his probationary stage is given a salary which barely suffices to secure a good cook in Bombay, or an indifferent chauffeur! From him the public expects education, breeding, intelligence, initiative, integrity and loyal service. All these attributes the public should have, but they must be prepared to pay for such qualities in their servants.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,

Acting Inspector General of Police.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1920.

Districts.	Cognizable crime reported during 1920. Total Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	Murders reported during 1920.	Attempt at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Cases of receiving stolen property.	Total serious crime.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Ahmedabad	1·921	0·026	0·017	0·020	0·030	0·523	0·621	0·015	1·203	
2. Broach	1·425	0·032	0·023	0·026	0·019	0·469	0·339	0·029	0·939	
3. Kaira	1·834	0·053	0·014	0·069	0·080	0·555	0·479	0·036	1·289	
4. Panch Mahals	1·587	0·020	0·030	0·040	0·022	0·537	0·444	0·067	1·163	
5. Surat	0·896	0·010	0·012	0·004	0·006	0·284	0·287	0·010	0·616	
6. Thana	2·163	0·025	0·024	0·037	0·037	0·616	0·803	0·058	1·602	
Total, Northern Division ..	1·708	0·028	0·019	0·033	0·035	0·506	0·538	0·035	1·196	
7. Ahmednagar	1·342	0·285	0·004	0·032	0·045	0·449	0·476	0·043	1·079	
8. East Khandesh	1·640	0·015	0·004	0·037	0·054	0·620	0·593	0·063	1·388	
9. West Khandesh	1·293	0·017	0·010	0·026	0·057	0·442	0·400	0·043	1·086	
10. Nasik	2·352	0·026	0·002	0·030	0·042	0·815	0·929	0·151	1·997	
11. Poona	2·612	0·021	0·007	0·006	0·056	0·638	1·219	0·056	2·106	
12. Satara	1·737	0·024	0·004	0·010	0·086	0·445	0·703	0·027	1·301	
13. Sholapur	1·296	0·020	0·010	0·025	0·052	0·249	0·545	0·030	0·033	
Total, Central Division ..	1·804	0·022	0·006	0·023	0·057	0·485	0·748	0·060	1·452	
14. Belgaum	1·223	0·042	0·010	0·026	0·062	0·388	0·383	0·023	0·937	
15. Bijapur	0·962	0·022	0·007	0·038	0·033	0 264	0·316	0·026	0·708	
16. Dharwar	1·633	0·036	0·003	0·011	0·050	0·510	0·600	0·073	1·285	
17. Kanara	0·994	0·011	0·005	0·004	0·016	0·225	0·527	0·011	0·801	
18. Kolaba	1·072	0·011	0·012	0·001	0·012	0·269	0·501	0.011	0·819	
19. Ratnagiri	0·396	0·003	0·0008	0·002	0·006	0·093	0·192	0·006	0·305	
Total, Southern Division ..	1·028	0·022	0·005	0·015	0·031	0·294	0·396	0·027	0·793	
Total, Presidency proper ..	1·788	0·024	0·009	0·023	0·043	0·455	0·812	0·046	1·414	
20. Karachi	4·594	0·019	0·006	0·007	0·023	0·981	2·510	0·216	3·764	
21. Hyderabad ..	4·235	0·023	0·018	0·003	0·032	1·241	1·075	0·155	3·365	
22. Sukkur	2·489	0·020	0·033	0·010	0·026	0·850	0·878	0·117	1·946	
23. Larkana	2·433	0·031	0·048	0·003	0·022	0·806	0·745	0·166	1·824	
24. Thar and Parkar	1·871	0·028	0·025	0·002	0·025	0·456	0·978	0·060	1·569	
25. Upper Sind Frontier ..	1·779	0·126	0·030	0·019	0·034	0·460	0·555	0·087	1·311	
26. Nawabshah	2·611	0·066	0·027	0·004	0·004	0·736	1·014	0·305	2·158	
Total, Sind ..	3·361	0·038	0·028	0·006	0·025	0·848	1·615	0·173	2·734	
Total for Presidency and Sind ..	2·083	0·026	0·012	0·020	0·040	0·529	0·963	0·070	1·662	

No. JUDL.-347 OF 1921.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
Government House, Karachi, 22nd June 1921.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1920; copies have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

2. Mr. Ingle held charge of the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General till the end of September, when he was relieved by Mr. Ommanney, who held the post for the remainder of the year. The districts of Hyderabad and Nawabshah were fortunate in having no change of Superintendents throughout the year. In all other charges one or more changes occurred.

Charges.

3. There has been a considerable falling off in the figures of reported crime from the unprecedentedly high figures of the previous year, the total having declined from 13,430 to 12,195. The latter figure, however, is in excess of the average for the previous five years, which is 12,015. With the exception of the Karachi and Nawabshah districts, where there were slight increases, the decline from last year's figures is general. It is not easy to account for it satisfactorily, as the agricultural conditions of the year were extremely unfavourable and, generally speaking, prices continued high. The most noticeable decrease occurred in the Larkana district, where it is attributed largely to the Hijrat exodus having drawn off a considerable proportion of the more criminal elements of the community, an interesting commentary on this religious movement. Another considerable decrease was on the Sind Railways and is ascribed to the break up of a predatory gang on the Bahawalpur border and the restrictions imposed on a notorious criminal tribe. It is not surprising that there should have been an increase in the Karachi district. As observed by the District Magistrate, half the crime of the district occurs in Karachi city, which is rapidly expanding and is grievously under-policed. Proposals both for separating the city from the district charge and for largely increasing the strength of police in the former have recently been submitted to Government.

Reported crime.

4. There was a decrease in true cases of a serious nature under every head except murders and attempts at murder. The number of murders rose to 127, the highest figure since 1916. The majority of these murders and attempts at murder are the outcome of intrigues with women or the prosecution of blood feuds by Baluch tribes. In one case in the Larkana district a police head constable was murdered by a Hur who with another Hur had been arrested under suspicion and detained in the police station. The head constable was struck with a hatchet at an unguarded moment and died almost instantaneously. The fact that the head constable was murdered by a Hur in the police station attracted much attention to the case and increased the reputation for desperate recklessness which the Hurs possess in the eyes of the public and the police. An extraordinary pension of Rs. 15 per mensem was granted to the family of the deceased head constable.

True cases.

The decrease under other heads of serious crime is most noticeable under 'house-breaking' and 'thefts' which taken together fell from 7,841 in 1919 to 7,345 in 1920. The number of dacoities was eleven, and five of them ended in conviction. The only important case of dacoity occurred in the Sukkur district. One of the Jagiranis was arrested by the police when ten others of the same tribe attacked with firearms and succeeded in effecting the release of the accused. The police were compelled to use their firearms and one of the Jagiranis was shot dead.

5. The number of cases struck off as false fell from 3,020 in 1919 to 2,803 in 1920. The percentage for the year under report was 19·11 as against 19·44 in the previous year. There has been a steady decline in the percentage since 1917. The figures are still vitiated by the inclusion of cases of stolen cattle which the Police officers return as cases of straying. The number of complaints declared to be maliciously false was 568, which represents a considerable reduction of the number for the previous year. Prosecution was resorted to in 64 cases of which 17 ended in conviction and 16 in discharge or acquittal, while two cases were withdrawn and 29 were pending at the close of the year. The fact that less than half the number of completed cases ended in conviction is unsatisfactory and points to serious deficiencies in preparing and conducting the prosecutions. The results obtained this year compare unfavourably with those of preceding years.

Excluded cases.

Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied in 78 cases, which is the lowest number on record for the past quinquennium. The amount awarded as compensation works out to Rs. 36-11-5 per case as against Rs. 37-1-4 in 1919 and Rs. 30-6-5 in 1918. The desirability of making free use of this provision of law for checking false litigation in the criminal courts has repeatedly been impressed on the minds of the subordinate magistracy and several of the District Magistrates are now again issuing circulars on the subject. The reluctance of subordinate magistrates to apply the section is probably due more to laziness than any other cause. It would be a good thing if District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates were to scrutinize regularly a certain proportion of the orders of discharge passed by the courts subordinate to them with a special view to satisfying themselves that omission to take action under section 250 was justified.

6. The total number of Indian Penal Code cases for disposal was 9,229, or a decrease of 446 cases on the previous year's figures; of these 2,682 cases or 29·06 per cent ended in conviction as against 32·96 in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried shows a general decline under all classes. This deterioration is ascribed to the poor class of investigating officers and to the fact that most of the best officers were employed on more important political work. There was a further slight improvement in the proportion of undetected cases to true cases—the percentage being 53·67 as against 54·47 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note the appreciable fall in the percentage under this head on the Sind Railways. In the Sukkur district, however, the percentage rose from 40·29 to 49·91. The majority of the undetected cases of this district come under the head of 'cattle thefts.' The percentages of crime in proportion to population quoted in paragraph 10 of the report are based on the 1911 census. According to the 1921 census the proportion of true crime is one offence for every 344 inhabitants. The results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs and Arms Act cases continue to be satisfactory. The total number of cases tried under these Acts was 124, of which 116 or 93·5 per cent. ended in conviction, and 8 or 6·5 per cent. ended in discharge or acquittal.

7. There was an improvement in connection with the recovery of stolen property. In the year 1918, 32·86 per cent. of the property was recovered; in 1919 the percentage fell to 29·16; in 1920 the percentage rose to 36·39 which is the highest on record during the past quinquennium. The proportion of complainants who received back their stolen property, however, showed a decrease. In 1919 it was 49·41 per cent., while in 1920 it fell to 48·68.

Stolen property.

8. There was a further increase in the number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Action was taken against 1,344 persons alleged to be bad characters as compared with 1,261 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to furnish security fell from 816 to 761, but this falling off appears to be due to the unusually large number (387) of cases still pending at the close of the year, no explanation of which is forthcoming. The percentage of convictions to persons tried rose from 76·05 to 79·52. This is a creditably high proportion, and shows

Habitual crime.

that the police are discriminating in their selection of the persons to be proceeded against and that their cases are carefully prepared. Of the 761 persons convicted 177 were released on security and 584 sent to jail. As in the previous year, the Larkana district, where a vigorous campaign against bad characters was continued led in the matter of convictions. The figures for the Sukkur district are very low which probably accounts for the prevalence of cattle thieving in that district commented on above. It also seems that the Riverain police should be able to take some action against the cattle thieves who infest their jurisdiction. Their return for this year is blank. The Commissioner considers that the results of the operation of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code against bad characters are on the whole satisfactory and that the provisions of the law have, generally speaking, been judiciously and carefully utilised.

Criminal tribes.

9. Apart from the murder referred to in paragraph 4 above and a sudden and unpremeditated fracas in the Jalalani settlement, there was no serious crime among the Hurs. The policy indicated some years back against this criminal tribe was continued during the year and the fear of banishment to Visapur still acts as a most desirable deterrent Fourteen Hurs escaped from the settlements, of whom ten were recaptured. The special police force which was entertained at the wish of the Pir of Kingri at Pir-jo-goth for the purpose of preventing dangerous Hurs from approaching the Pir has now been removed on the clear understanding that it will be reimposed should any serious recrudescence of crime occur among the Hurs.

In the Sukkur district two settlements within the jurisdiction of the Dubar police station were opened for the internment of the criminal tribe of Jagiranis, who as desperate cattle and railway thieves have been a source of trouble to the police of that district for many years past. Mr. Starte, Special Criminal Tribes Officer, has visited Sind for the purpose of studying the question of the criminal tribes of the province. His report has not yet been received.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The returns in connection with the personal investigation of serious crime by gazetted officers show a further slight improvement Out of 321 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 146 were visited by the Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents and 82 by Deputy Superintendents. Of the 93 cases not visited, the Upper Sind Frontier district was responsible for 32 and Sukkur for 12. The great distances between the officers' camps and the scenes of offences combined with the absence of means of speedy locomotion and the urgent calls on officers owing to political unrest were the main causes for not visiting scenes of crime The number of police stations inspected by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents was 102 out of 132, and the number of outposts 219 out of 309 The District Superintendents of Police, Sukkur and Thar Parkar, left eight police stations each unvisited. The explanations given by the officers concerned cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory. The Commissioner is glad to note that the Superintendents of Police, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier, visited all the police stations and outposts in their charges. The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, visited all the police stations in his charge, but left five outposts unvisited.

Pending cases.

11. The statistics of pending cases show an improvement on the figures for last year. The total number of cases pending was 2,210, of which 1,649 were with the Magistrates and 561 with the Police. The Commissioner has made enquiries into the causes of the rise in the number of pending cases reported by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in his previous report. The various reasons assigned by the District Magistrates for the large number of cases undisposed of by the Magistrates are—

(1) increase in crime in certain districts;

(2) irregular attendance of Honorary Magistrates;

(3) inadequacy of the Police Prosecuting staff.

In the Karachi district the total number of pending cases rose from 400 to 505. The District Magistrate ascribes the increase to defective arrangements in the composition of Benches, a reduction of the number of Honorary Magistrates exercising special powers and defective methods of disposing of work as well as to the inadequacy of the Police Prosecuting staff and the excessive work entailed by

political agitation in the town. The Commissioner does not share the opinion expressed by the Deputy Inspector-General that the institution of Benches of Honorary Magistrates is not a success. These Benches are still in an early stage of their development, and it is not reasonable to expect from them the same degree of efficiency and reliability as is obtained from special magistrates. But once the defects mentioned by the District Magistrate are removed, they should be of great assistance in the speedy disposal of cases, and there can be no question as to the great political advantage of associating the best elements of the land-holding and mercantile classes with the administration of the criminal law. The Commissioner feels that the inadequacy of the staff of Prosecuting Inspectors is real, and the necessity of obtaining additional officers for Karachi has been represented in connection with the proposals submitted to Government for the reorganization of the Karachi Town Police. The Commissioner notes with satisfaction that in the Hyderabad district, although the number of police cases before the Magistrates was greater than in 1919, there was an appreciable reduction in the number of cases pending at the close of the year. The Larkana district also shows a substantial improvement under this head, the number of cases pending being 276 as against 446 in the previous year. The increase and decrease in other districts do not call for special remark.

Internal administration.

12. The total number of punishments fell from 719 last year to 536 this year. The percentage of punishments in relation to the total strength of the force fell from 12·06 to 8·82. The number of punishments was lowest in the Hyderabad district and highest in the Upper Sind Frontier district—the percentages of punishments being 2·36 and 23·28 as against 5·76 and 17·59 in 1919 respectively. On the Sind Railways the percentage fell from 34·70 to 17·15, but even so this charge ranks second only to the Upper Sind Frontier for the high proportion of punishments. It is difficult to assign any definite reasons for these fluctuations. Evidently, as the Deputy Inspector-General observes, the number of punishments depends largely on the idiosyncracy of the controlling officer. This factor must be largely accountable for such an extreme range of variation as that between Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier.

There was a very slight increase from 3,057 to 3,082 in the number of policemen rewarded. This was, however, accompanied by a correspondingly slight decrease in the percentage of rewards to the strength of the police force. Rewards appear to have been very liberally dealt out to the Karachi police and to the men on the Deputy Inspector-General's staff. The King's Police Medal was awarded to Inspector Khan Mahomed and Sub-Inspector Abdul Karim. The Commissioner supports the Deputy Inspector-General's suggestion that a certain percentage of advance increments should be awardable by way of rewards.

Health of the force.

13. There was a further improvement in the health of the force as compared with the last year; the percentage of admissions into hospital fell from 52·46 in 1918 and 32·99 in 1919 to 28·15 in 1920. The number of deaths also decreased from 268 in 1918 and 100 in 1919 to 83 in 1920. These comparatively satisfactory figures are due to the absence of any epidemic and also to the low inundation and the want of rain which helped to keep down malaria. It is noticeable that the heavy strain on the Karachi Town Police reacted injuriously on their health.

Recruitment.

14. One effect of the improvement in the pay and prospects of the constabulary has already made itself apparent in the reduction of the number of vacancies and resignations during the past years. There were only 115 vacancies and 375 resignations, these figures being the lowest on record for the past quinquennium as the following statement shows:—

Year.	Vacancies.	Resignations.
1916	208	513
1917	364	863
1918	264	486
1919	226	398
1920	115	375

Sanction to the revised rates of pay was received towards the end of the year, and while it has not been possible to secure the right sort of recruits in all cases, there is every indication that the Sind Police will shortly work up to its full complement and at the same time secure a better type of man for enlistment. Orders have been issued for the submission periodically of a statement showing the results obtained by the revision of the rates of pay.

The percentage of educated men in the force is gradually rising. The grant of the literacy allowance recently sanctioned by Government should help to speed up the process of the gradual conversion of the force into a wholly literate body.

Buildings.

15. The sanctioned allotment for Police major and minor works in 1920 was considerably larger than the sum sanctioned for the preceding year. Unfortunately out of a total allotment of Rs. 5,20,700, a sum of Rs. 1,04,000 had to be surrendered under the instructions issued by Government to the Public Works Department not to commence new works so as to effect savings required to meet heavy demands under other heads. In the event a sum of Rs. 4,16,700 was spent in 1920 as against Rs. 3,93,000 in 1919. The number of quarters to be built is still very large, but with the grants received from Government it is not possible to make much advance towards satisfying this most pressing requirement of the Police Department in Sind. The Commissioner had expected that, with the raising of the limit of minor works from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, his discretionary grant for minor works for the current year would also be raised, but unfortunately his anticipation in this respect was not realised. The Commissioner is aware of the heavy calls on Government at the present moment, and does not propose therefore to make any special representation on the subject, but he trusts that Government will keep constantly before them the urgent need of adequately housing the Sind Constabulary.

Criminal Investigation Department.

16. During the year the Sind C. I. D. and the Karachi C. I. D. were amalgamated. But the joint staff is hopelessly inadequate for the performance of the heavy duties which it is called upon to perform. A special defect is the want of proper clerical establishment, which necessitates the retention in office for clercial duties of officers who should be engaged on the primary work of the department. The political situation during the year threw a very heavy burden of work on the department, with the result that it was compelled almost entirely to neglect the ordinary criminal investigation work in order to concentrate on political agitation. This accounts for the fact that only 9 criminal investigations were taken up in the course of the year. Urgent representations have been made for the early reorganization of the department, and specially for the increase of the clerical staff, but Government, so far, have not seen their way to sanctioning the proposals. Mr. Curry and the officers working under him deserve credit for the results which they have achieved notwithstanding the difficulties under which they laboured. Credit is also due to the reporting officers of the department whose work is carried on under trying conditions which make heavy demands on their patience and self-control and even their courage.

Salient features.

17. The Sind Police has passed through a difficult year. The delay in announcing the improved rates of pay for the constabulary tried the temper of the men, and, while the revised rates eventually sanctioned have proved satisfactory, the same cannot be said of the new conditions of service for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors among whom in consequence much discontent prevails. The police have been made the special object of attack by the local leaders of the non-cooperation movement, the campaign against them taking the form of scurrilous abuse on the platform and in the press and attempts to organize a boycott against them by shopkeepers and others. This course was taken when it was realized that attempts to induce them to desert or to shake their loyalty were unavailing. In the circumstances, the Commissioner considers that the results of the year under report are on the whole creditable, especially when it is considered that the strength of the force is in many places admittedly inadequate and that its

organization in several respects requires to be drastically overhauled. Obviously weak spots in the system are the detection of offences and the presentation of cases in Court. The causes of these deficiencies are, as pointed out by the Deputy Inspector-General, the low standard of capacity among Sub-Inspectors, who have not shown themselves able to break away from the traditional but rapidly obsolescent methods of investigation through the agency of the zamindars, and the insufficiency of the Police Prosecuting staff. It certainly cannot be regarded as satisfactory that the proportion of real cases which remain undetected should have been so high as 58 per cent., or that of the cases sent up by the police for trial only 71 per cent. should have ended in conviction. At the same time instituting comparisons under these heads with the results obtained in the Presidency proper it has to be considered that a large proportion of the crime in Sind consists of cattle theft, which in a sparsely populated country of great distances is extraordinarily difficult to detect, and also that the people of Sind are exceptionally prone to the concoction of false cases, which in their hands are often difficult of recognition as such.

A number of schemes for the improvement and strengthening of the Sind Police are now awaiting the orders of Government. Among these may be mentioned (1) the reorganization of the District Police; (2) the separation of the Karachi Town from the Karachi District Police and the reorganization of the former; (3) the reorganization of the Sind C. I. D.; (4) the revision of the rates of pay of clerical establishments; and (5) the creation of a police battalion to deal with civil disturbances. The questions of the further revision of the rates of pay of Sub-Inspectors and of securing a more efficient type of officers for prosecuting work also requires to be taken up. Finally, the early execution of the heavy programme of construction of quarters is a matter of urgency. Thus, it is apparent that almost every branch of the force is in need of being overhauled and put on an improved footing in regard to strength and conditions of service.

Personnel.

18. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the services of Mr. Ommanney, who has acted as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind since September 1920, and upon whom has devolved the heavy task of framing most of the important schemes of reorganization referred to in the preceding paragraph. Mr. Ommanney has closely at heart the welfare and content of the officers and men serving under him and is zealous in representing their cause. As regards other officers the Commissioner concurs generally in the Deputy Inspector-General's commendations, but would add Mr. Kirkpatrick's name to those of the District Superintendents selected for special mention.

J. L. RIEU,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

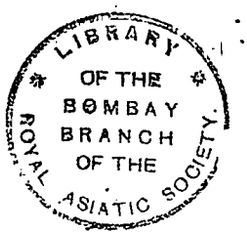
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

APPENDICES



STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1920

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	2	1	...	3	...	1
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	1	...	1	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	9	39	...	48	1	12
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps .	...	2	...	2	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	3	...	3	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	2	7	...	9	...	2
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	5	13	...	18	...	9
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	47	182	...	229	1	17
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	187	563	5	745	32	322
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	8	27	...	35	...	1
		Total ...	260	839	5	1,094	34	365
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	180	499	6	673	5	74
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	13	49	...	62	4	15
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	65	187	...	252	7	37
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	35	112	...	147	23	50
15	377	Unnatural offence	14	42	...	56	9	17
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	14	183	...	152	...	30
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	16	177	...	193	1	58
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	276	1,171	2	1,445	13	576
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	56	...	62	...	23
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	184	946	...	1,130	35	418
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	81	248	2	327	22	129
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	6	11	...	17	3	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	77	342	5	414	22	142
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	32	149	1	180	1	65
		Total ...	999	4,127	16	5,110	145	1,639

A—PART I.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.					
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	18	5	2	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	1	...	5	3	2	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
35	128	6	38	172	31	22	203	3	1	2	...	...	...
177	113	78	22	218	327	44	545	...	1	54	53	...	...
4	23	2	5	30	4	2	34	...	...	2	...	...	...
237	290	93	68	456	366	70	822	4	3	58	53	...	...
213	175	81	115	377	2	...	379	6	4	10	1	32	2
14	21	3	3	27	3	...	30	2	...	2	1	1	...
70	101	22	14	137	2	...	139	...	1	3	6	3	2
30	34	4	5	43	3	...	46	...	1	2	2	...	...
8	13	4	4	21	3	2	24	...	1	1	...	..	...
20	40	3	58	101	...	...	101	1	...	1	2	...	...
22	99	2	8	109	11	7	120	3	...	3	...	...	...
230	212	346	62	622	162	32	784	4	2	443	54	...	...
18	10	1	10	21	13	1	34	...	...	...	2	...	...
188	158	284	38	480	222	31	702	1	8	385	42	...	...
83	56	13	21	92	81	7	173	1	2	4	7	...	...
5	3	1	...	4	22	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	134	21	19	179	168	46	347	...	...	11	24	...	...
40	46	17	7	71	9	5	80	1	3	20	3	...	...
1,017	1,102	802	364	2,284	701	135	2,985	19	22	885	144	36	4

STATEMENT A—PART I—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1920*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	136	377	6	507	20	35
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	175	755	30	900	113	197
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	142	726	66	802	18	166
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	51	281	1	331	17	161
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,857	9,912	836	10,933	401	846
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	7	...	8	...	2
		Total ...	2,362	12,058	939	13,481	569	1,407
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	48	340	18	370	21	171
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	16	177	2	191	2	57
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	2	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	66	517	20	563	23	230
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	711	3,472	91	4,092	159	756
		Theft { ordinary ...	2,224	14,555	1,467	15,312	520	2,249
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	226	864	23	1,067	50	285
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolenp roperty ...	289	1,311	1	1,599	29	311
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	148	502	4	641	20	143
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	95	583	70	608	33	237
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	12	178	109	81	...	5
		Total ...	3,700	21,465	1,765	23,400	811	3,986
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	7,387	39,006	2,745	43,648	1,582	7,627
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	2	17	...	19	...	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	19	272	12	279	1	76
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	156	1,394	4	1,546	4	159
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	63	717	...	780	...	50
		Total ..	240	2,400	16	2,624	5	290
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*7,627	41,406	2,761	46,272	1,587	7,917

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1919:—
Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1919—7,244 cases.

Northern Division	.. + 59 cases of previous year again taken up this year.	
Central Division	.. + 99 cases of previous year again taken up this year.	
Southern Division	.. + 44 undetected cases of previous year detected this year.	
Sind	.. + 174 cases—difference not explained.	
Railways	.. + 7 cases { +10 cases of previous year again taken up this year. / − 3 cases erroneously shown as pending last year have been ommitted this year	
Total	... + 383 cases.	+ 7 cases.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.					
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
168	91	20	167	284	4	...	288	...	6	4	2	2	...
176	146	24	236	436	25	8	461	2	6	3	23	...	...
181	81	17	388	502	51	11	553	...	1	7	5	...	...
38	60	18	37	116	54	10	170	...	...	5	6	...	...
1,661	1,792	217	6,003	8,848	157	71	9,005	5	8	22	18	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
2,230	2,120	296	6,831	10,186	293	101	10,479	7	21	42	59	2	...
57	46	67	8	139	309	42	448	...	...	94	3	...	...
21	53	50	7	112	22	6	134	1	...	47	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
78	99	117	15	251	332	48	583	1	...	142	4	...	...
570	1,103	208	1,281	2,683	115	29	2,798	3	12	3	17	...	...
1,761	4,803	246	5,648	12,159	692	343	12,851	5	85	9	52	...	...
186	345	31	164	563	449	77	1,012	1	5	17	1	...	...
235	813	108	79	1,001	60	25	1,061	3	21	4	2	...	...
115	257	29	72	362	163	40	525	2	3	3	7	...	...
74	129	113	22	334	1,011	168	1,345	...	...	145	12	...	...
11	8	1	55	173	13	2	186	...	1	...	...	...	...
2,952	7,458	736	7,316	17,275	2,503	684	19,778	14	127	186	91	...	...
6,514	11,069	2,044	14,594	30,452	4,195	1,038	34,647	45	173	1,313	351	38	4
5	5	...	3	8	11	4	19	1	...	...	...	...	...
31	143	6	21	182	147	118	329	...	1	3	3	...	...
165	1,035	37	142	1,218	2,778	2,149	3,991	1	3	11	...	...	...
55	656	16	2	674	655	567	1,329	1	...	30	...	...	...
256	1,839	59	168	2,082	3,586	2,338	5,668	3	4	44	3	...	...
6,770	12,908	2,103	14,762	32,534	7,781	3,376	40,315	48	177	1,357	354	38	4

Notes.—(1) Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1920

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	6	53	...	...	32	21	11
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	6	...	...	5	3	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	10	...	...	4	2	2
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	2	7	...	...	7	4	3
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	5	24	...	...	24	6	18
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	42	220	8	...	209	172	37
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	943	2,460	11	...	2,227	679	1,548
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	34	1	...	33	28	5
		Total ...	1,006	2,817	20	...	2,544	915	1,629
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	286	359	45	4	676	294	382
12	307	Attempts at murder...	15	64	3	...	57	23	34
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	135	426	10	1	331	164	167
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	46	96	2	1	105	53	52
15	377	Unnatural offence	5	39	4	...	31	19	12
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	8	67	1	...	58	46	12
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	12	139	3	...	128	99	29
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	489	1,898	39	...	1,857	388	1,469
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	30	...	...	22	11	11
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	263	1,650	39	1	1,549	253	1,296
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	109	336	23	...	271	100	171
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	8	16	...	...	16	3	13
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	79	461	6	2	408	213	195
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	31	142	7	...	119	57	62
		Total ...	1,490	6,223	182	9	5,628	1,723	3,905
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	1,679	995	32	24	1,973	1,219	754
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	152	509	18	1	517	273	244
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	42	215	5	...	187	46	141
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	25	255	7	...	242	100	142

A—PART II.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	27	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	2	7	4	3	1	...	2	.....	...	...	...
23	43	51	27	22	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	983	2,345	227	1,879	1	28	153	418	...	...	...
...	3	9	4	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
39	1,071	2,413	262	1,910	5	28	155	421	...	...	...
38	407	3	...	3	11	1	1	32	6	61	4
...	16	12	...	12	2	...	1	1	...	1	...
10	207	5	1	4	.....	4	8	15	...	12	3
...	34	4	...	4	.....	...	...	10	...	...	...
1	9	4	1	3	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	14	2	2	...	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	16	12	8	4	3	1	...	3	...	...	...
34	441	456	63	364	7	5	38	1,077	...	...	...
...	12	2	...	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
15	295	674	94	522	2	9	18	957	...	...	...
18	146	305	20	241	1	1	3	28	...	...	...
...	8	47	3	37	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
1	105	357	74	278	.....	2	17	23	...	...	...
...	37	18	8	10	1	4	5	23	...	...	...
117	1,747	1,961	274	1,484	29	27	91	2,171	6	74	7
32	610	28	...	28	26	1	8	27	3	13	...
4	110	52	15	37	3	2	10	14	...	...	...
1	63	100	13	87	1	1	...	50	...	...	...
1	28	105	17	83	.....	...	3	10	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—PART II—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1920*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	760	4,299	90	3	4,087	2,826	1,261
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	10	106	8	...	25	5	20
		Total ...	2,668	6,379	160	28	7,031	4,469	2,562
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	49	503	3	...	477	80	397
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	21	172	6	...	167	66	101
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	70	677	9	...	646	146	500
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	315	2,409	49	...	2,254	1,543	711
		Theft { ordinary	1,095	8,684	156	11	8,632	6,558	2,074
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	100	605	9	3	573	382	191
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	282	1,720	36	6	1,657	1,144	513
37	419, 420	Cheating	133	512	17	...	488	314	174
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	103	709	7	...	666	211	455
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	8	25	...	...	25	19	6
		Total ...	2,036	14,664	274	20	14,295	10,171	4,124
		Total, Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	7,270	30,760	645	57	30,144	17,424	12,720
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	10	...	...	6	6	....
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	13	228	4	...	213	171	42
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	227	1,891	26	...	1,861	1,567	294
43	... ..	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act 1911 (III of 1911)	81	814	1	...	831	742	89
		Total ...	323	2,943	31	...	2,911	2,486	425
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*7,593	33,703	676	57	33,055	19,910	13,145

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(2) Persons entered against serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, for the sake of convenience.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1919:—
Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1919 — 7,440 persons.

Northern Division	... ...	— 1 person.	−2 persons erroneously shown pending last year have been omitted this year. +1 person erroneously omitted last year has been shown this year. −1 person.
Central Division	... ...	— 2 persons erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.	
Sind	... ...	+154 persons—difference not explained.	
Railways	... ...	+ 2 persons erroneously omitted last year have been included this year.	
	Total ...	+153 persons.	

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates Cases.			Remarks.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.	Committed to Sessions
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
54	813	327	102	221	23	29	14	80	...	...	...
7	82	2	1	1	1	...	...	20	...	...	...
99	1,706	614	148	457	54	33	35	201	3	13	...
...	63	778	67	692	1	...	8	265	...	...	...
1	18	64	10	54	1	...	1	61	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	81	842	77	746	2	...	9	327	...	...	...
116	378	287	64	222	8	2	33	1	...	...	...
57	900	1,320	509	769	41	22	17	48	...	...	...
13	117	592	116	455	1	1	1	12	...	...	...
33	275	112	34	72	5	16	7	1	...	...	...
16	133	251	47	177	3	1	3	10	...	...	...
1	119	2,566	305	2,200	.....	2	18	293	...	...	...
...	7	33	4	29	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...
236	1,929	5,161	1,079	3,924	59	44	79	365	...	...	...
492	6,534	10,931	1,840	8,521	149	132	369	3,485	9	87	7
...	5	40	16	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	22	170	126	44	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...
1	223	3,689	3,032	617	2	...	6	19	...	...	...
...	61	899	768	130	2	...	...	30	...	...	...
1	311	4,798	3,942	812	5	2	6	52	...	...	...
493	6,845	15,729	5,782	9,333	154	134	375	3,537	9	87	7

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1920 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Sections of I. P. Code.												
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120B (1) and 120B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	35	407	442	34	20	137	212	39	...	...	...	
5	16 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	5	47	52	2	1	18	20	11	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	78	485	563	6	26	226	228	75	...	...	3	2 committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	9	47	56	8	4	24	11	7	...	...	...	2 Committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	81	84	3	...	17	54	10	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	12	13	1	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	30	580	610	2	5	134	438	31	...	...	...	
		Total ...	162	1,639	1,821	57	56	556	966	182	...	...	3	4 Committed to Sessions.
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	1	3	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	4	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	8	9	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	12	70	82	18	5	37	11	11	...	...	1	
		Total ...	12	70	82	18	5	37	11	11	...	...	1	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	19	19	7	7	2	2	1	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 .	Criminal force	43	1,273	1,316	254	644	274	100	44	2	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	12	13		1	7	4	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	495	13,340	13,835	1,600	7,390	3,034	1,080	531	6	3	2	
		Total ...	539	14,644	15,183	2,062	8,042	3,317	1,186	576	8	3	2	
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
18	417, 418 ..	Cheating	13	174	187	49	15	84	19	20	...	2	...	
19	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	31	435	469	95	35	193	120	26	...	...	...	
	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	93	2,184	2,277	301	1,054	616	205	101	1	1	3	
		Total ...	140	2,793	2,933	445	1,104	893	344	147	1	3	3	

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1920 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion ...	..	8	8	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	11	12	5	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	207	1,822	2,029	455	750	510	96	217	...	1	3	1 Committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	14	209	223	42	67	75	13	26	...	1	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	111	4,233	4,344	851	1,828	1,161	329	175	3	1	2	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances ...	17	447	464	38	15	66	340	5	...	...	...	
27	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	34	34	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	45	435	480	11	2	77	350	40	...	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	11	11	1	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	10	87	97	16	9	23	42	7	...	...	1	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	12	312	324	66	63	128	49	18	...	...	...	
		Total ...	417	7,609	8,026	1,486	2,741	2,057	1,251	490	3	3	6	1 Committed to Sessions.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,929	45,834	48,763	757	4,571	5,226	35,240	2,969	...	2	...	
		Total ...	2,929	45,834	48,763	757	4,571	5,226	35,240	2,969	...	2	...	
		Grand Total ...	*4,200	72,617	76,817	4,828	16,519	12,091	38,998	4,376	12	11	15	5 Committed to Sessions.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1919 and column 4 of the same statement for 1920 :—

4,172 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1919.

Souther Division ... + 32 Cases erroneously omitted last year have been included this year.

Sind ... — 3 Cases—Difference not explained.

Railways ... — 1 Case erroneously shown last year has been omitted this year.

4,200 cases.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1920 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1 and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	51	543	10	2	602	13	215	300	54·24	55	19	...	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	5	47	3	.....	55	...	25	19	38·00	11	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	111	526	21	15	643	13	256	257	46·18	96	18	...	1	3 committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	18	90	...	13	95	6	52	12	13·33	10	8	...	...	7 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	72	24	1	98	1	24	57	59·37	16	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	13	...	.....	13	...	...	8	23·07	10	...	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	114	2,041	134	7	2,282	18	558	1,567	72·04	113	26	...	...	
		Total ...	303	3,332	192	39	3,788	51	1,130	2,215	61·63	311	71	...	1	10 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	1	7	...	.....	8	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	2	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	10	...	.....	11	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	25	164	2	6	185	37	93	26	15·66	18	11	...	...	
		Total ...	25	164	2	6	185	37	93	26	15·66	18	11	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	22	...	.....	22	10	3	...	...	2	7	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	101	2,478	...	5	2,574	348	704	182	7·34	83	1,257	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	2	33	1	.....	36	...	30	6	17·64	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,355	30,020	26	99	31,302	3,017	10,029	2,040	6·78	1,326	14,890	...	...	
		Total ...	1,458	32,553	27	104	33,934	3,375	10,766	2,228	6·83	1,411	16,154	...	...	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	19	229	1	27	222	20	126	28	12·17	29	19	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	67	555	15	6	631	71	326	159	27·89	49	26	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	302	5,674	2	14	5,964	377	2,449	749	13·19	357	2,032	...	...	
		Total ...	388	6,458	18	47	6,817	468	2,901	936	14·45	435	2,077	...	...	

STATEMENT B—PART II—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1920 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	295	Offences against religion ...	...	24	...	.....	24	1	16	....	...	1	6	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	21	...	.....	23	9	11	2	9·52	...	1	....	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	705	4,822	...	59	5,468	491	1,017	160	3·33	659	2,236	...	...	5 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	59	399	...	13	436	28	176	21	5·26	80	131	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	408	8,209	8	82	8,543	1,175	2,875	580	7·18	430	3,473	...	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	55	586	22	1	662	28	90	461	75·82	7	76	...	...	
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	17	...	.....	17	...	...	17	100	...	...	...	...	
	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	75	979	214	18	1,250	...	261	833	69·83	141	15	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	24	...	.....	24	...	2	15	62·50	5	2	...	...	
	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	38	301	21	6	344	48	76	169	52·48	31	20	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	13	288	...	3	298	54	140	53	18·46	14	37	...	...	
		Total ...	1,326	15,670	265	182	17,089	1,831	5,561	2,321	14·57	1,368	5,997	...	...	5 committed to Sessions.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,611	52,875	413	248	56,651	1,262	7,625	39,159	73·18	3,410	5,195	...	2	
		Total ...	3,611	52,875	413	248	56,651	1,262	7,625	39,159	73·18	3,410	5,195	...	2	
		Grand Total ...	*7,122	111,062	917	626	118,475	7,027	28,088	46,685	41·87	6,955	29,505	...	8	15 committed to Sessions.

*Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1919 and column 4 of this statement :—

7,131 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1919.

Central Division	—76 persons difference not explained.
Southern Division	— 76 persons difference not explained.
Sind	— 5 persons—difference not explained.
Railways	— 4 persons—difference not explained
Total ...	—9 persons.
	7,122 ,,

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1920.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,078	2,597	42·72	10,93,251	2,23,374	21·94
1. Theft (*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	851	...	.....	89,242	...
1. Theft (*c*) Other thefts ...	12,223	6,528	53·40	11,54,048	4,68,146	41·84
2 Robbery (*a*) Dacoity. ...	181	78	43·09	1,41,437	39,089	13·70
2 Robbery (*b*) Other robbery .	326	158	48·46	53,833	10,507	24·18
3. Crimnal breach of trust ..	329	174	5 ·88	49,869	19,911	51·3
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	101	29	28·71	35,896	14,855	43·94
Total ...	19,238	10,415	54·13	25,28,334	8,65,124	40·03
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	22	6	27·27	1,771	201	26·0
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	105	50	47·26	7,196	5,022	61·21
Total ...	127	56	44·0	8,967	5,223	56·37

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magistrates cognizable cases:—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 77,026	Rs. 48,528	63·00

(2) Rs. 22,768 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 69,329 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1920 in 862 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year (1920), Rs. 1,69,214.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1920 3,910 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year, Rs. 9,26,261.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1920 in 2,144 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year Rs. 2,93,029.

(Signed) J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	35	2	226	...	...	1,170	..	...	1,441
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	13	...	94	...	...	448	...	...	560
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	29	...	145	...	...	758	...	...	938
	4. Panch Maháls	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	124	...	5	620	...	8	783
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	16	...	137	...	...	707		...	865
	6. Thána	...	2	...	3	6	32	1	182	...	...	870	..	...	1,096
	Total ...	...	7	2	8	24	145	3	908	...	5	4,573	...	8	5,688
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	5	33	1	166	...	...	784	...	...	992
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	5	33	...	177	...	...	859	...	2	1,079
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	4	25	...	155	...	...	710	...	5	901
	10. Násik	...	1	...	2	5	41	...	173	...	...	898	...	...	1,120
	11. Poona	...	1	1	3	6	42	12	253	...	...	1,349	...	...	1,667
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	5	34	...	164	...	...	857	...	...	1,063
	13. Sholápur	...	1	1	2	4	29	...	118	...	...	618	...	...	773
	Total ...	...	7	5	11	34	237	13	1,206	...	...	6,075	...	7	7,595
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	...	2	5	31	1	137	...	...	703	...	...	880
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	4	28	...	141	...	...	674	...	...	849
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	5	38	...	161	...	...	852	...	...	1,059
	17. Kánara	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	114	...	...	545	...	...	683
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	18	...	95	...	...	457	...	...	575
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	23	...	122	...	...	609	...	...	760
	Total ...	...	6	1	7	24	157	1	770	...	...	3,840	...	...	4,806
Sind.	20. Riverain	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	7	3	5	41	6	7	75
	21. Karáchi	...	1	2	2	8	35	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	162	1,670
	22. Hyderabad	...	1	...	1	4	25	...	151	...	34	725	...	131	1,072
	23. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	24. Lárkána	...	1	1	1	5	27	...	109	...	46	519	...	154	863
	25. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	73	...	61	255	...	297	714
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	15*	...	65	...	38	245	....	167	535
	27. Nawábsháh	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	62	...	29	234	...	114	462
	Total ...	...	7	3	9	33	180	9	792	18	304	3,960	6	1,119	6,440
Railways.	28. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railway	...	1	...	1	5	23	9	107	...	...	551	...	...	697
	29. B. B. & C. I. Railway...	...	1	...	...	5	18	4	95	...	...	398	...	...	521
	30. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	12	3	59	...	...	271	...	...	349
	Total ...	...	3	...	1	13	53	16	261	...	...	1,220	...	...	1,567
Administrative Offices.	31. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	...	11	36	...	18	...	...	40	...	...	107
	35. Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Sind ..	1	1	...	1	2	10	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	25
	36. Principal, Police Training School, Násik ...	...	1	5	...	5	2	...	6	...	...	16	...	...	35
	37. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc. ...	1	7	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18‡
	Total ...	6	11	11	5	18	50	...	31	...	...	59	...	...	169
	Grand Total ...	6†	41†	22†	41†	146	822	42	3,968	18	309	19,727	6	1,134	26,282
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
Provincial Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	...	43	...	16	75
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	...	...	149	...	...	183
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	11
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	34	...	...	43
	Rys, in the Presy. proper...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	33	...	...	37
	Administrative Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	55	...	...	268	...	16	349

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* One of these officers is a Veterinary officer.

† The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 110 which represents the strength of 103 permanent and 7 temporary Gazetted Officers.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1920.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, col. 7—col. 10 of Statt. A, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26 ¶	27
Rs.		Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	24	19	2·65	574	1,563	1·08
...	...	...	1,468	306,717	63,738	9	14	2·62	547	411	·73
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,026	19	13	1·70	751	1,482	1·57
..	...	...	2,545	398,131	39,216	14	26	3·06	497	705	·90
...	...	...	1,651	654,109	148,994	11	25	1·91	756	651	·75
...	...	..	3,576	882,309	98,163	22	37	3·24	799	1,927	1·75
...	...	...	14,660	3,760,819	760,931	99	134	2·58	661	6,739	1·18
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	114,038	23	24	6·43	952	1,278	1·30
...	...	...	4,551	1,034,886	214,346	24	33	4·22	959	1,747	1·61
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	53,968	16	44	6·02	643	856	·94
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	83,983	31	29	5·30	808	2,257	2·01
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	254,470	27	28	3·20	642	2,866	1·70
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	92,426	27	17	4·69	1,017	1,724	1·62
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	150,214	19	13	5·77	976	1,037	1·34
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	963,445	167	188	4·93	841	11,765	1·54
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	22	25	5·30	1,074	1,177	1·34
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,564	21	18	6·70	1,016	728	·86
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	180,257	21	25	3·84	968	1,557	1·45
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	14	26	5·77	630	421	·62
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	12	17	3·70	1,033	565	·98
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	17	23	5·20	1,583	450	·59
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	559,338	107	134	5·20	1,053	4,878	1·01
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	131	1·74
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	68	7·17	312	2,335	1·40
...	...	...	4,418	612,039	101,899	16	28	4·11	570	2,880	2·69
...	...	...	5,585	573,913	109,136	21	32	5·32	547	1,379	1·31
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	19	54	5·86	762	1,795	2·08
...	...	...	13,637	433,398	8,835	21	38	19·10	607	771	1·08
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	9	35	4·94	491	467	·87
...	...	...	3,867	448,478	10,013	13	27	8·37	970	1,174	2·54
...	...	...	47,175	3,513,435	451,906	121	297	7·32	·545	10,932	1·69
...	...	...	1,685·75	...	...	13	19	2·41	...	2,086	2·99
...	...	...	1,235	...	...	10	16	2·37	...	1,996	3·83
...	...	...	923	...	...	11	12	2·64	...	1,106	3·17
...	...	...	Ry. miles. 3,843·75	...	...	34	47	2·45	...	5,188	3·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§1,20,56,699	5,536	§1,2062,135	A. in sq. miles 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,843·75	18,722,468	2,735,620	528	800	District ‖5·15 Railways 2·45	‖729	39,502	‖1·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

‡ This figure includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay, 4 in Agencies, 1 at Aden, 2 on Military duty, one on Deputation and 6 vacancies among Assistant Superintendents of Police.

§ This figure is exclusive of Rs. 3,78,653 on account of the cost of Scriptory Staff. The cost is for the financial year 1920-21.

‖ The percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, — 3 Sub-Inspectors and 601 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

¶ The figures in this column are worked according to the instructions issued in Government Order, Judicial Department No. 5303, dated the 10th June 1920.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Other Offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	42	1,396	36	1,239	87	364	12	...	10	1	46	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	2. Broach	16	542	15	409	20	212	16	...	1	3	31	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Kaira	32	903	31	810	61	435	39	...	1	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	4. Panch Mahals	24	757	24	700	67	*396	4	...	2	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	5. Surat	19	844	17	751	20	304	3	...	4	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	6. Thána	39	1,052	37	9	36	389	35	...	1	1	49	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	172	5,494	160	4, 59	241	2,100	109	...	19	5	397	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	21
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	39	950	37	902	27	405	7	...	4	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. East Khándesh	38	1,038	37	981	50	386	34	...	4	...	133	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. West Khándesh	29	870	27	758	65	363	29	...	8	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Násik	46	1,071	44	940	32	410	5	...	9	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	11. Poona	60	1,602	59	1,422	39	406	52	1	10	...	207	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Sátára	39	1,021	39	986	40	420	5	1	1	4	149	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
	13. Sholápur	33	736	32	711	29	279	28	...	1	1	76	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	284	,288	275	6,700	282	2,669	160	2	37	5	725	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	11
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	37	840	34	828	33	348	36	...	9	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1
	15. Bijápur	32	815	32	762	28	345	4	...	6	...	50	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
	16. Dhárwár	43	1,013	41	949	40	435	39	...	9	...	84	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	17. Kánara	22	659	20	654	23	362	3	...	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	18. Kolába	21	552	20	443	22	256	5	..	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	19. Ratnágiri	27	731	23	723	22	285	4	...	1	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	182	4,610	170	4, 64	168	2,031	91	...	37	1	204	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	10
Sind.	20. Riverain	5	69	4	57	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	21. Karáchi	52	1,613	52	1,384	40	601	51	...	9	3	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	22. Hyderabad	29	1,0	26	819	40	441	28	1	12	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	23. Sukkur	39	1,0	37	869	40	461	35	1	9	1	71	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	13
	24. Lárkána	32	828	32	808	40	427	32	...	2	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	25. Thar and Párkar	26	686	26	624	338	269	26	...	3	...	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
	26. Upper Sind Frontier	18	515	18	506	53	337	18	...	4	...	108	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
	27. Nawábshah	21	439	20	424	27	272	21	...	8	...	31	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	222	6,199	217	5,491	583	2,813	216	2	48	8	352	...	19	...	1	...	1	...	44
Railways.	28. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	37	658	36	648	...	78	11	...	2	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
	29. B. B. & C. I. Railway	27	493	24	467	...	76	7	...	5	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30. Sind Railways	18	330	18	326	...	50	19	1	10	1	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Total	82	,481	78		...	204	37	1	17	2	81	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	7
Administrative Offices.	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	47	58	41	55	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind	12	10	12	8	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Police Traning School, Násik	7	23	7	22	...	93	29	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	68	90	61	85	...	93	60	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	1,010	25,162	961	22,940	1,274	†9,910	673	5	159	22	1,762	...	49	...	1	...	6	3	93
	Dangs	...	24	...	24	...	‡23	‡1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

* One smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector General's office as sample.

† The figure is inclusive of 175 smooth-bores in hands of temporary and additional police in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Poona and Sholapur districts.

‡ Twenty-three muskets and 1 revolver shown against the Dangs, when added to the grand total in columns 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind a[illegible] Railways during the year 1920.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
8	675	36	780	160	105	240	139	365	29	83	10	49	...	19	42·03	0·47	1·4
...	518	16	217	16	53	61	70	115	7	15	1	...	...	5	56·36	0·54	1·17
...	368	31	475	66	198	200	98	103	9	57	14	28	...	14	40·19	0·11	1·66
...	296	24	287	99	78	92	69	235	21	27	2	17	3	10	41·29	0·11	
1	234	17	317	56	66	88	87	317	12	13	5	8	5	9	39·90	0·11	1·19
	1,040	38	597	183	78	275	160	78	14	44	1	48	3	21	43·26	1·71	2·11
9	3,131	162	2,673	580	578	956	623	1,213	92	239	33	150	11	78	3·84	0·51	1·50
...	564	37	586	35	131	290	159	121	22	7	4	1	...	10	22·83	0·62	1·11
...	580	37	649	37	97	312	203	158	6	19	4	3	...	10	2·36	0·24	0·93
...	216	27	413	27	81	168	94	227	16	16	4	3	1	10	21·02	2·89	1·27
...	559	44	629	168	198	206	208	129	14	29	9	31	...	12	29·25	0·08	1·27
...	850	59	631	191	478	141	186	544	16	48	11	2	...	34	30	7·71	2·29
..	817	39	694	41	177	24	205	157	10	15	2	6	...	8	25·36	0·34	0·78
3	1,144	32	486	15	131	216	159	90	8	7	1	7	5	7	14·56	0·30	0·91
3	4,730	275	4,089	514	1,293	1,575	1,209	1,426	92	141	35	53	6	91	22·97	1·74	1·30
...	518	34	582	34	88	180	97	29 2	6	11	9	4	1	3	7[illegible]·83	0·25	0·25
	456	32	593	13	69	316	5		17	12	6	1	...	11	20·60	0·61	1·38
...	363	41	607	62	172	336	180	38	3	15	9	6	...	14	1 ·9	0·32	1·47
...	198	20	380	31	84	211	131	83	10	8	2	3	...	8	28·04	0·62	1·19
..	242	21	269	21	28	105	48	151	12	19	10	1	...	14	171·00	0·46	2·98
...	293	27	619	15		161	173	101	5	8	1	5	...	13	93·28	2·07	1·74
2	2,070	175	3,050	176	652	1,249	785	732	53	71	37	20	1	63	118·48	0 33	1·49
...	37	4	15	7	13	10	9	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	6·5	0·02	...
...	1,102	47	398	178	200	331	138	276	9	96	9	44	7	22	25·6 3	0·07	1·53
3	383	28	263	93	179	185	83	142	6	44	13	11	8	15	38·0 2	0·11	1·77
...	292	36	202	115	143	197	91	173	7	49	10	30	...	14	28·37	0·08	1·54
...	468	29	307	98	173	152	87	144	2	37	2	23	7	12	11·	0·03	1·43
...	225	24	223	112	102	128	54	104	3	30	3	15	13	10	54·3 1	0·15	1·54
...	143	18	144	55	99	127	36	107	9	35	4	21	...	3	23·06	0·06	0·57
...	224	30	221	53	85	114	34	60	2	39	8	22	...	5	11·33	0·10	1·11
3	2,874	206	1,863	711	994	1,392	532	1,012	38	334	50	166	35	81	...	...	1·42
...	484	...	7 1	24	45	103	90	273	8	13	2	1	...	12	52·18	1·01	1·74
...	251	25	385	42	60	69	56	183	...	24	...	2	...	13	32·10	0· 3	2·64
...	181	18	169	65	81	66	29	26	1	41	11	56	5	2	37·79	0·10	0·58
...	916	79	1,125	131	186	238	175	482	9	78	13	59	5	27	...	...	1·77
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	45	39	50	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	31·03	0·27	3·04
...	24	12	8	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	9	3	3	4	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	18·00	0·09	...
...	69	58	67	8	3	5	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1·37
17	13,790	955	12,867	2,120	3,706	5,315	3,329	4,868	286	864	169	448	58	342	...	...	1·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Showing the Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police

Province (District).	Religion — Officers.										
			Hindus.							Other Religions.	
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Parbhus, Marathas, Bhandaris.	Kolis, Ramoshis, Lohanas, Bhatias, Mahars.	Hindus of all other castes including Pardeshis.	Jews, Coory and Parsis.	Lingayats and Jains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division.											
1. Ahmedabad ...	5	12	7	2	...	1	...	...	7	5	...
2. Broach ...	1	4	7	....	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
3. Kaira ...	1	10	8	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	...
4. Panch Mahals...	1	8	9	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
5. Surat ...	2	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...
6. Thana ...	5	4	8	...	...	...	20	...	...	6	...
Total ...	15	41	45	7	...	1	22	...	27	19	1
Central Division.											
7. Ahmednagar ...	3	10	10	...	...	...	9	...	4	1	...
8. East Khandesh...	1	11	16	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	...
9. West Khandesh...	...	7	12	...	...	...	3	..	4	1	...
10. Nasik ...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	...
11. Poona ...	13	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	...
12. Satara ...	...	10	13	...	...	...	13	...	2	1	...
13. Sholapur ...	...	5	18	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
Total ...	17	59	95	2	...	...	31	...	63	8	...
Southern Division.											
14. Belgaum ...	4	3	15	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	6
15. Bijapur ...	...	7	18	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
16. Dharwar ...	3	6	18	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	4
17. Kanara ...	2	2	10	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	1
18. Kolaba ...	2	3	9	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	...
19. Ratnagiri ...	1	3	9	....	...	.	10	...	2	...	...
Total ...	12	24	79	1	...	...	30	...	24	1	14
Sind.											
20. Riverain ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Karachi ...	16	28	2	...	...	...	1	7	1	1	...
22. Hydera bad ...	2	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...
23. Sukkur ...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...
24. Larkana ...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
25. Thar & Parkar...	1	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...
27. Nawabshah ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	24	158	2	...	...	3	1	15	32	1	...
Railways.											
28. G. I. P. and M. & S.M. Railways	14	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
29. B.B. & C.I. Railway ...	5	6	10	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...
30. Sind Railways ...	6	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Total ...	25	17	19	2	...	1	...	...	15	4	...
Administrative Offices.											
31. Inspector General of Police.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department ...	4	2	19	...	...	...	4	...	19	1	...
35. Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind ...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
36. Principal Police Training School Nasik ...	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	11	24	...	...	...	4	...	20	2	1
Grand Total ...	112	310	264	12	...	5	88	15	181	35	16

NOTE.—This Statement is to be prepared Quinquennially and not Annually.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra.

on 01 February, 2020

F (QUINQUENNIAL.)

Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1920.

or Caste.

Men.											
		Hindus							Other Religions.		
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Parbhus, Marathas, Bhandaris.	Bhils, Kolis, Ramoshis, Lohanas, Bhatias, Mahars.	Hindus of all other castes including Pardeshis.	Jews, Coory and Parsis.	Lingayats and Jains.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	464	213	230	...	7	11	168	141	1	2	1,278
1	133	48	32	...	...	123	...	72	...	...	426
...	370	47	29	...	1	...	...	363	...	...	844
1	250	98	53	3	2	77	167	49	...	...	726
...	128	62	13	...	...	436	7	100	5	...	770
4	56	6	...	...	...	838	24	24	...	4	999
8	1,401	474	357	3	10	1,485	366	749	6	6	5,043
51	468	29	...	...	...	239	89	26	...	...	939
4	526	66	1	...	1	105	214	69	...	...	1,023
7	223	64	12	...	...	31	286	135	...	...	785
4	336	220	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	984
16	233	142	27	...	...	...	...	1,003	1	...	1,481
3	262	98	...	...	...	459	...	163	1	...	1,025
3	321	78	24	...	...	197	...	88	...	...	743
88	2,369	697	64	...	1	1,031	589	1,864	2	...	6,980
4	398	62	16	...	...	212	...	40	...	96	865
2	424	79	11	...	...	91	...	107	...	48	796
18	255	94	19	...	...	381	4	91	...	87	993
62	202	38	...	...	...	237	...	115	...	...	676
2	10	22	...	...	...	378	...	36	...	...	471
8	26	19	...	...	...	544	...	126	...	...	748
96	1,315	314	46	...	...	1,843	4	515	...	231	4,549
...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	62
...	1,025	116	22	...	5	82	16	118	...	...	1 440
...	587	73	32	...	7	1	...	119	...	...	850
...	742	40	...	1	3	...	3	80	...	...	908
...	722	20	2	...	34	...	...	30	...	...	843
...	409	...	...	...	2	...	...	213	...	...	652
...	480	...	1	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	526
...	343	20	10	...	5	...	...	46	...	...	446
...	4,364	269	67	1	57	83	19	631	...	...	5,727
8	124	97	11	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	686
1	141	52	27	...	...	...	...	241	1	...	489
...	273	6	6	...	4	...	...	37	...	...	345
9	538	155	44	...	4	...	...	686	1	...	1,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	11	7	...	...	...	33	...	3	1	...	104
...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	22
1	9	...	1	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	35
1	24	7	1	...	1	35	9	6	1	...	166
202	10,011	1,916	579	4	73	4,477	987	4,451	10	237	23,985

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector General of Police.

ja 2— *ap*6

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.